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What do Revisionist Historians do?

Here's an example of an eminent Australian Historian revising his views

Geoffrey Blainey:

"I can see parts of our history with fresh eyes"

GEOFFREY BLAINNEY, [THE AUSTRALIAN](#), FEBRUARY 21, 2015 12:00AM

MY first book on Australia's history came out 60 years ago and inevitably reflects some ideas and attitudes which today I have discarded or amended.



Reappraisal: historian Geoffrey Blainey.

Picture: Julian Kingma Source: News Corp Australia

After a long re-examining of the country's history, I am conscious of those blinkered views. I can see parts of our history with fresh eyes. That first book was called *The Peaks of Lyell*, the story of a mining field on the west coast of Tasmania. My only references to Aborigines, I see, lay in just a couple of sentences, the first one beginning: "The years rolled by and only the wandering blacks heard the roar of the surf." A casual nod – you wouldn't get away with it these days!

At that time it was daunting to write about indigenous history because there was no chronology. The first timeline came after the invention of radiocarbon dating in the US just after World War II. In Australia there was almost no archaeology either. In 1956, I chanced to visit the Murray River near Adelaide for the initial excavation of a long-inhabited Aboriginal cave overlooking the river, and it was only the second such "dig" in Australia. Its leader was John Mulvaney, and in the 1960s he and Jim Bowler made separate discoveries – one in outback Queensland and the other at Lake Mungo in NSW – which provided crucial evidence of a human history that was quickly pushed back some 20,000, then 30,000, 40,000 and then 50,000 years. Forming one of the most exciting and unexpected chains of events in our intellectual history, it was of world significance.

Soon the ancient rather than modern history of this land became the dynamic area of research in universities, with brilliant specialists and path-finders. They indirectly fostered a somersault in nationalism and other powerful concepts. My impression is that Aboriginal history is now assessed in some circles as more praiseworthy than the era initiated by Captain James Cook and Governor Arthur Phillip – a view that was certainly not held half a century ago. Many primary schools have become strongholds of the view that if Australia ever had a Golden Age it was when Aborigines had full possession of this continent.

Seen from some angles there is a simple charm and complex ingenuity in the traditional Aboriginal way of life: the clever use of mimicry and decoys when hunting, the gathering by the women of yams and greens and nuts, and the crushing of edible grains under the weight and friction of heavy grinding stones that had been carried hundreds of kilometres to the place where they were needed. And there was the skilled harnessing of fire for dozens of purposes, the long-distance trade in cosmetics and narcotics and other valued items, and the role of religion ("spirituality" is the favoured word, now that religion is out of fashion). Not to forget the family ups and downs – polygamy was the vogue – and the deep affection parents held towards their children.

My book of 1975, *Triumph of the Nomads*, which is one foundation of my latest book, expressed some of my admiration. This way of life – now vanished – heartens the more dedicated of the Greens, perhaps because the indigenous population did not grow too rapidly. Furthermore, pollution was low except when the bush was deliberately and systematically burnt. The people's diet, while not vegetarian, was healthy and varied, recycling was a fact of life, and waste was not conspicuous.

But this unique lifestyle could not continue into the modern era. Only a tiny population inhabited the entire world when this was the way of life of the first Aborigines and indeed of all our ancestors who lived in that epoch. Somehow this fact is not readily accepted. We can outline to any audience the virtues of this lifestyle, but something additional must be told: that fewer than a couple out of every 100 listening could survive today – they could not be fed and clothed – if that way of life had prevailed. It had to end, and it ended tragically and at times ruthlessly.

Aborigines experienced what is surely the most significant event in our history. Nothing since 1788 can compare in magnitude to the great rising of the seas which – in full sight of scores of generations of coastal Aborigines – flooded coastal plains and valleys. It severed Australia from New Guinea in the north and Tasmania in the south. This momentous change, already visible some 17,000 years ago, led in its later stages to the forming of the Gulf of Carpentaria and the present Great Barrier Reef. It created the islands of Torres Strait where people developed their gardening culture, so different to that of the Aborigines.

The massive event reshaped the site of what was to be every capital city except Canberra: all those ports were created by the rising of the oceans. Most of the welcome speeches that now customarily praise Aboriginal owners for their unbroken custodianship of the environment overlook this dramatic event. Maybe it is a sign that our general knowledge of Australian history is still sparse.

In comparison, the rise in sea levels and the global warming currently predicted for the next 100 years seem like a sideshow. It is a triumph of the human spirit that Aborigines as a people survived an event which must slowly have drowned all or part of the homeland of perhaps one in every three tribes or “nations”.

There have been astonishing advances in knowledge about oldtime Australia. One was quietly announced last December. The outcome of research based on ice cores drilled in the East Antarctic, it reveals that Australia even in the Christian era has experienced droughts of a severity that we can hardly imagine. In the eastern or populous half of Australia the climate was already extremely dry in AD1174, when a 39-year drought began. It makes the forbidding drought of the early 2000s, fresh in our memory, seem a mere gust of hot wind.

Did Australia’s population during that century decline by one quarter or one half? We can only guess. Such a monumental drought challenges the recent wave of learned research which argues that Australia fed one million or more people in 1788 and, by inference, had fed them for centuries previously. History is strewn with minefields, as we who write it come eventually to realise. My present view is that research will reveal that the Aborigines’ traditional way of life was more perilous than we have long assumed. Moreover, the loss of life through famine – even if a grave famine arrived only twice in a millennium – must have been prodigious. Whether the intense rivalry, hostility and periodical warfare between many of the tribes is linked to these famines I do not know: probably it is not closely related.

Could the Aboriginal and the British cultures have been reconciled when they first met? The prevailing view is that they could have signed a treaty and found a way of living together in relative harmony. I am not persuaded. The two confronting cultures, whether first living side by side at Sydney in 1788 or at Perth in 1829, had little in common except that they were the product of human beings. Their languages and religions differed. Their attitude to marriage, family, property and individual wealth, their economic and political systems, their way of fighting, and their thoughts about life and death, were far apart. In the world today no two cultures are so far apart as those that lived side by side in many Australian regions after 1788. Mecca and Washington today have far more in common than did the paternal Governor

Phillip and the Aborigines whom he met in Sydney in 1788.

Even today, the 80,000 Aborigines who live in their own isolated townships in the semi-deserts and the tropics seem, in some ways, to remain a distinctive group in outlook and way of life. In an eye-opening article in *The Weekend Australian* last month, Nicolas Rothwell tried to diagnose the “abyss engulfing” these isolated Aborigines. How much wider and deeper was the abyss separating all indigenous people from the invading British in 1788.

Why were the British and indigenous cultures so far apart in 1788? The most likely reason was that Aborigines possessed the only large territory to escape that sweeping change called the Neolithic revolution – in short, they unknowingly avoided the domesticating of plants and animals and the spread of agriculture and herd-keeping. They also escaped – and there was good fortune as well as bad in the escape – a political revolution that went hand in hand with the agricultural revolution. Strong rulers governing large territories with the aid of professional armies slowly became the norm in Europe, Asia and most other parts of the world. Australia, however, continued to consist of a few hundred tiny “nations” or political units that were not united. Aboriginal Australia was relatively weak, militarily, in 1788, even if bravery and a willingness to fight were not in short supply.

It was unlikely that 10 or 20 of these major tribes or nations would ever come together and sign a treaty among themselves, let alone with Britain. In any case, Britain did not offer them a treaty. Compared to the Maori, the Aborigines were not seen by the British invaders as formidable. Nor was their system of utilising the land understood for many decades to come.

Governor Phillip and his early successors initially hoped for peaceful conversion rather than conquest. In Sydney they tried to teach Aboriginal children – how eagerly the brightest ones responded. It was also hoped that adult Aborigines would learn to be independent farmers, and in turn teach others to farm. They hoped that they would adopt Christianity. It was expected that Aborigines would soon realise the benefits of a sedentary rather than their old semi-nomadic life. Almost everywhere, for much of the 19th century, these efforts failed.

Aborigines naturally had no wish to discard their traditional way of life. The British for their part couldn’t comprehend the Aboriginal world. Even today we who are not Aborigines cannot totally understand the full range of their traditional views. In contrast, the Maori, who were already gardeners and builders of forts, were more easily understood by the British. Much of the difference between race relations and civic freedoms in Australia and New Zealand came from the completely different political and economic traditions of Maori and Aborigines.

Many of the clashes in Australian history in the century after 1788 were unavoidable. Of course the British, in a display of 21st-century morality, could have withdrawn. But another invading power would eventually have arrived.

The decline of the indigenous population after 1788 was steep. The extent of the decline can be disputed, because the size of the original population is wide open to debate. Violence inflicted by Europeans was terrible in some districts and massacres are well known. Overall,

however, this was not the largest single cause of death; that was probably new diseases. Among the major causes of death were influenza, measles, smallpox and typhus.

Alcohol, especially brandy and rum, also cut down thousands. Aborigines had been introduced to alcohol in its fieriest form at a time when it was a common form of payment, the main form of entertainment, and the – medicine prescribed for various ills. Venereal diseases reduced births. Malnutrition was a killer in some districts, and infanticide became common. Within a few weeks of their birth, babies were quietly killed by mothers. In 1846 William Thomas, the sympathetic Protector of Aborigines near Melbourne, sadly disclosed that in one major tribe or “nation” only one Aboriginal child was under the age of six. It was frequently predicted, even by notable scientists, that people of purely Aboriginal descent would eventually vanish.

If we learn to respect the way in which Aborigines once made their living, we also have to respect the way in which the incoming British began to turn this continent into a major producer of foods, clothing materials and minerals for Australians and the wider world. Within 60 years of the founding of the first township, at Sydney Cove, Australia was an efficient producer of wool when that fibre was more important in the world than it is today. Never before in recorded history had there been such large flocks under the control of one shepherd as in early NSW. Moreover, the scientific breeding of merino sheep was slowly advancing: a new breed was vital, for the typical sheep was more like a moderately big dog than today’s massive creature.

Sixty years after the birth of Sydney, and soon after the birth of Melbourne and Adelaide, Australia was on the eve of its first gold rushes. Gold was to trigger a sweeping chain of discoveries that circled the coast of the continent in an anti-clockwise direction and, at certain spearheads, pressed far inland. Western Australia was to

be an ultimate beneficiary of this chain of events; and today in volume of cargo Sydney and Melbourne combined are dwarfed by remote Port Hedland.

New technology has probably been the main pilot of Australian history and the crucial creator of a high standard of living for more and more people. The tension between the gains and losses of new ideas, skills and machines was visible even in the Aborigines’ Australia. Their use of fire might have been decisive in wiping out the marsupial lions, the giant kangaroos and other creatures that once roamed this land. In due course the British flocks likewise imperilled an ancient way of life and the Aborigines themselves. So the struggle goes on. Some talk of the “history wars” raging in Australia. The word “war” is mistaken. Controversy, not war, will continue for a long time to come. It is in the nature of history and of most intellectual activities, and the more so in a nation where the main strands of history – Aboriginal and European – are utterly different.

In 1948 I was in the public gallery of the old parliament house in Canberra. There I looked down with a sense of wonder at the oldest member, the silver-haired Billy Hughes, who had been a member of the first federal – parliament in 1901. I did not then know that in parliament he had often sat near William Groom, a senior Queensland politician who, as a 13-year-old back in the 1840s, had been transported as a convict to Australia.

It shows the brevity of “Australian history” that through good fortune I was able to see a living politician whose parliamentary colleague belonged to the convict era – the time when the first settlement at Sydney began. In – contrast, the indigenous history of this country is unimaginably long.

Professor Geoffrey Blainey’s The Story of Australia’s – People: Volume I (Viking, \$49.99) is out on Wednesday.

<http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/features/geoffrey-blainey-i-can-see-parts-of-our-history-with-fresh-eyes/story-e6frq8h6-1227222554300>

Snippets from the world of opera...

Bryn Terfel:

Wagner’s The Flying Dutchman “has somehow began to make sense vocally and mentally”

By [MarkRees](#) | Posted: February 23, 2015

By @reviewwales | mark.rees@swwmedia.co.uk



Bryn Terfel in ROH’s Der Fliegende Holländer

WELSH bass baritone Bryn Terfel has long been regarded as one of the world’s finest living operatic singers, and if there’s one composer’s work that he particularly excels at, it’s the intensely challenging but incredibly rewarding fantasy worlds of Richard Wagner.

One of his more iconic Wagnerian roles is the title character in Der Fliegende Holländer (The Flying Dutchman), a wanderer

destined to haunt the seas for all eternity, his only respite coming from fleeting visits to land every seven years in search of love’s salvation.

Next week, the Royal Opera House’s production of the seafaring epic featuring the memorable Sailor’s Chorus will be their latest opera to get the Live Stream treatment. Which means that audiences across South West Wales will be able to watch Bryn perform live from London via the magic of technology.

“Performing at the Royal Opera House is always a privilege, but it’s especially thrilling knowing that on February 24 the performance will be shown live in cinemas across Wales,” says Bryn ahead of the performance at the Royal Opera House.

“Wagner’s Der Fliegende Holländer is an epic tale of two character operating near the limits of human emotions.

“Forced to sail the seven seas until released by a faithful love it’s ominous, brooding and powerful.

“Having sung the Dutchman in numerous productions, it has somehow began to make sense vocally and mentally.”

And if that’s not enough, for anyone who needs even more of Bryn as the Dutchman, a previous performance from Switzerland with Alain Altinoglu conducting the Philharmonia Zurich has just been released on DVD and Blu-Ray, courtesy of Deutsche Grammophon.

ROH’s Der Fliegende Holländer will be shown live at cinemas including Taliesin Arts Centre, Swansea; Odeon, Llanelli; Vue Carmarthen; and Odeon, McArthur Glenn on Tuesday, February 24, 7.15pm.

Philharmonia Zurich's Der Fliegende Holländer DVD and Blu-Ray is available now.

Mark Rees | Follow Mark on Twitter: [@reviewwales](https://twitter.com/reviewwales) | Email: mark.rees@swwmedia.co.uk <http://www.southwales-eveningpost.co.uk/Bryn-Terfel-Wagner-s-Flying-Dutchman-began-make/story-26068925-detail/story.html>

Opera director charged by Russian authorities with offending Christians

Agence France-Presse
Wednesday 25 February 2015 14.19 AEDT

Timofei Kulyabin attacks 'absurd' charge over his production of Richard Wagner's Tannhauser which is alleged to have 'desecrated' the image of Jesus Christ



A scene from Tannhauser by Richard Wagner at the Royal Opera House, London.

A production of the opera by Russian director Timofei Kulyabin in Siberia has angered some clerics.

Photograph: Tristram Kenton/Tristram Kenton

Russia on Tuesday accused the director of a production of a [Richard Wagner](#) opera of publicly offending the feelings of religious believers following a complaint from a senior Russian Orthodox cleric.

Thirty-year-old director Timofei Kulyabin told AFP he has been charged over his production of Wagner's Tannhauser at Novosibirsk's State [Opera](#) and Ballet Theatre in Siberia, which premiered in December.

"It's absurd and I don't want to take part in something absurd, to be honest," he said.

"I just have a sense of deep incomprehension."

Prosecutors said the director, who last year won Russia's prestigious Golden Mask award, "publicly desecrated the object of religious worship in Christianity – the image of Jesus Christ in the Gospels".

The administrative offence carries a maximum fine of 200,000 rubles (\$3,165) for an official.

The case comes three years after a probe against the Pussy Riot punks who were sentenced to two years for "hooliganism", specifically offending believers, after a performance in a Moscow church.

The case against the opera was opened after a senior Orthodox cleric, the Metropolitan of Novosibirsk, Tikhon, told the prosecutors that he had received complaints from offended believers.

"I wrote (to prosecutors) that Tannhauser breaches the rights of believers ... Believers are offended, so to say," Tikhon said at a news conference this month.

"I don't want to and I cannot understand the system of values of Orthodox activists," Kulyabin said. "They have nothing to do with theatre."

He said that he and the theatre's director, Boris Mezdrich, had been summoned by prosecutors several days ago to give statements.

Kulyabin said he feared a court could order that the offending scenes be cut or the production could be removed from the theatre's repertoire.

"It just depends on the level of their imagination," he said.

After the Pussy Riot case, [Russia](#) in 2013 introduced a new criminal offence – carrying out public acts that offend believers – which carries a jail sentence of up to three years. It is unclear how this differs from the "administrative" misdemeanour.

Wagner's opera, first performed in 1845, is about a hero who falls for the charms of Venus but eventually returns to the Catholic church.

Kulyabin's production shifts the action to the present day, making Tannhauser a film director, which the director said is "fairly radical".

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/feb/25/opera-director-charged-by-russian-authorities-with-offending-christians>

Jewish Heirs To Nazi-Era Art Dealers Sue Germany Over \$226M 'Guelph Treasure'

By **Zoe Mintz** [@ZoeMintz z.mintz@ibtimes.com](mailto:z.mintz@ibtimes.com) on February 24 2015 11:40 AM EST



A cross from the Guelph Treasure, also known as Welfenschatz [Wikimedia Commons](#)

Two Jewish heirs to Nazi-era art dealers are suing Germany and a German museum to return a medieval art collection with an estimated worth of \$226 million. The lawsuit filed Monday in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., says the Welfenschatz,

also known as the Guelph Treasure, was stolen in a "sham transaction" from their predecessors in 1935.

"The Jewish people who owned this art had their property squeezed out of them while their lives and the lives of their families were at risk," [said](#) Nicholas M. O'Donnell of Sullivan & Worcester LLP, an attorney for the plaintiffs, Alan Philipp from London, England, and Gerald Stiebel from Santa Fe, New Mexico. "The value of that collection was four to six times as much as these victims were paid."

The Guelph Treasure includes dozens of reliquary art pieces dating back to the 11th to 15th centuries. The collection was first owned by the Prussian aristocrats from the House of Brunswick-Luneberg. In 1929, the collection was sold to Julius and Selig Goldschmidt, Isaak Rosenbaum, and Z.M. Hackenbroch -- Jewish art dealers who are ancestors to the plaintiffs in the case. In the 1930s, the lawsuit claims the collection was sold in a coerced transaction to one of Adolf Hitler's top deputies, Hermann Göring. The lawsuit claims the works were sold at a fraction of what the collection was worth and the price was further marked down after the Nazis charged the men "flight taxes" to help them flee Germany.

The German museum, the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation, argues the sale was not pressured and the collection was sold at a fair market price. In 2014, a German government advisory commission agreed with that interpretation. In a ruling it concluded the collection was not a "forced sale due to persecution" and should remain in Germany.

The latest lawsuit invoked the U.S. Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, a U.S. law that allows a lawsuit to be brought against foreign states that conduct business with the United States. Hermann Parzinger, the head of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation, does not believe the U.S. lawsuit will yield a different result than what took place in Germany.

"While we believe that there is no jurisdiction over this claim in the United States, we are confident that any court ruling on the merits would reach the same conclusion that we and the advisory commission have reached," Parzinger [told the Associated Press](#) on Tuesday.

The collection, which has been on display at Berlin's Museum of Decorative Arts, has been named a national cultural treasure. By German law it cannot leave the country without permission from Germany's cultural minister, Monika Grütters. However, Grütters has not necessarily shied away from restitution cases. Last month she created the [German Center for Lost Cultural](#)

[Property](#) with a \$6.8 million budget to help smaller museums find the provenance of artwork during and [after Hitler's rule](#). Some museums have been slow to cooperate, fearing that digitizing their records could compromise their privacy, the Wall Street Journal reports.

Gerald Stiebel, one of the plaintiffs in the latest lawsuit, is the descendant of Isaak Rosenbaum -- one of the original owners of the Guelph Treasure.

"My great-uncle Isaak was fortunate to make it to Amsterdam, but my father always talked about how the family had to leave so much behind," Stiebel said. "We've been looking for justice for years from today's German government. They claim the Nazis bought it in a fair marketplace. How is that possible? We hope we can find justice now in the United States court system." <http://www.ibtimes.com/jewish-heirs-nazi-era-art-dealers-sue-germany-over-226m-guelph-treasure-1826424>

Israel calls on UN to condemn Iranian 'Holocaust denial' competition

[KASHMIRA GANDER](#), Monday 23 February 2015



The organisers say the contest is in response cartoons of the Prophet Mohamed published in *Charlie Hebdo*

Israel is calling on the UN to condemn an international 'Holocaust denial' cartoon competition being held by two Iranian organisations.

Iran's [House of Cartoon](#) and the Sarcheshmeh Cultural Complex are organising the contest, and are offering a cash prize of \$12,000 (£7,960) to the winner, \$8,000 (£5,300) for the cartoonist that makes second place and £5,000 (£3,320) for third place, the *Tehran Times* reported. Entries are being accepted until the 1 April.

Established in 1996, the House of Cartoon aims to find talented cartoonists both in Iran and around the World, [according to its website](#).

The secretary of the second International Holocaust Cartoons Contest, Masud Shojaei-Tabatabaai, told reporters in a press conference last month that this year's competition is in response to the publication of cartoons depicting the Prophet Mohammed in French satirical weekly *Charlie Hebdo* magazine.

Twelve people were killed when two gunman stormed the Paris offices of the magazine, four of whom were cartoonists. Witnesses said they heard the men shouting: "We have avenged the Prophet."

In a letter to the UN's Secretary General Ban Ki-moon released on Saturday seen by the *Times of Israel*, the state's ambassador to the UN Ron Prosor complained that the contest "legitimises Holocaust denial."

He added that it "encourages those who deny the Shoah to continue with their incitement."

The last competition was held in 2006 in *Hamshahiri*, the country's biggest selling newspaper, in response to a Danish newspaper publishing cartoons of the Prophet Mohamed.

Competitors were asked to try and find the "cleverest" cartoons satirising the Holocaust, reportedly in an attempt to attack the West's "double standards" over religious satire and free speech, according to the *Guardian*.

The winner of the first contest, Abdellah Derkaoui of Morocco, drew an Israeli crane erecting a wall around the Dome of the Rock. The Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp is featured on the wall.

This year, what judges deem to be the top works from the upcoming competition will be displayed at the Palestine Museum of Contemporary Art in Tehran and several other locations throughout the Iranian capital Tehran.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/israel-calls-on-un-to-condemn-iranian-holocaust-denial-competition-10065294.html>

[Archbishop Welby apologises for British bombing of Dresden](#)

Archbishop 'says sorry' for bombing the Nazis: Justin Welby attacked for 'bizarre apology' for Dresden raids, but makes no reference to RAF heroes killed by Hitler

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**Justin Welby apologises for British bombing of Dresden in World War II
Comments came at a ceremony to mark 70th anniversary of bomb raids**

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**Former defence minister criticised Archbishop of Canterbury for apology
'I do not hear Angela Merkel apologising for Blitz', Sir Gerald Howarth said**

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**Bombing of Dresden in 1945 killed an estimated 25,000 Germans [sic – 200,000+ -ed.
AI]**

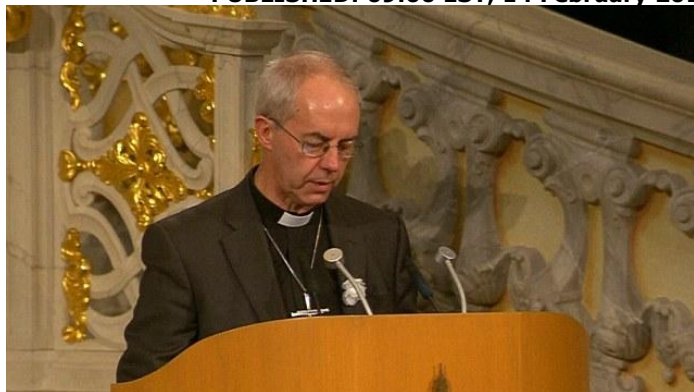
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But Archbishop made no reference to bombings of London and Coventry

But the Church of England said Mr Welby did not apologise for bombings

By [LARISA BROWN](#) and [STEVE DOUGHTY FOR THE DAILY MAIL](#)

PUBLISHED: 09:00 EST, 14 February 2015 | UPDATED: 21:13 EST, 14 February 2015



Archbishop Welby apologises for British bombing of Dresden in the Second World War at a ceremony to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the bombings.

The Archbishop of Canterbury last night issued an extraordinary apology for the British bombing of Dresden during the Second World War.

In what was immediately criticised as an insult to the young men who gave their lives to defeat the Nazis, the Most Rev Justin Welby told the German people of his 'profound feeling of regret and deep sorrow' over the attack.

His comments at a ceremony in Dresden to mark the 70th anniversary of the bombings came amid a growing row about BBC coverage of the commemoration in which Britain was described as 'worse than the Nazis' over the raids that killed thousands at the end of the war.

Former defence minister Sir Gerald Howarth criticised the Archbishop, saying: 'I do not hear Angela Merkel apologising for the Blitz.' And historian Professor Anthony Glees said it was wrong to take a single incident in the war and say sorry for it. Archbishop Welby said the bombing of Dresden, which killed an estimated 25,000, 'diminished all our humanity'.

But he made no reference to the 55,573 British aircrew killed in the struggle to overthrow Hitler, nor to the German bombing of London and Coventry.

Tory MP Philip Davies said: 'These remarks do sound to me like an apology. For the Archbishop to make an apology for our defeat of Hitler is bizarre. I would have thought the last thing we should be doing is apologising. We should be praised for defeating Hitler. These words are an insult to the young men who gave their lives in the defeat of Germany.'

The Archbishop – whose great uncle Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal was one of the main architects of Britain's campaign of bombing German cities – told the congregation he thought it was 'miraculous' that they were welcoming him given the 'brutal and devastating' nature of the attack.



Archbishop of Canterbury Justin Welby said the bombing raids on Dresden (pictured), which killed an estimated 25,000, 'diminished all our humanity'

He praised the reconciliation of Europe and the growth of friendship after the war.

The references to profound regret and deep sorrow sparked furore among veterans and Conservative politicians already

angered by BBC news reports on the anniversary dominated by graphic accounts of the deaths of German victims.

An interview with a British prisoner of war – who called the bombing of Dresden a 'war crime' – was repeated several times.

Sir Gerald, a Tory MP, said: 'Our wartime military commanders, Winston Churchill, and the men of Bomber Command should not be held to blame for the deaths of civilians such as those in Dresden.'



Most Rev Justin Welby apologised for Dresden (pictured), but made no reference to the German bombings of London and Coventry

'That was the fault of the German people who failed to remove Hitler and his evil regime. It is very unfortunate that the Archbishop felt unable to pay tribute to the heroism of the young men of Bomber Command, half of whom gave their lives so that the German people could ultimately be liberated from Hitler's tyranny.'



The Archbishop was criticised by historians and former defence secretary Sir Gerald Howarth for the apology for the bombings of Dresden (pictured)



The Archbishop said it was 'miraculous' Dresden (aftermath of bombing pictured) was welcoming him given the 'brutal and devastating' nature of the attack. Justin Welby's comments came at a ceremony in Dresden to mark the 70th anniversary of the bombings. Professor Glees, of Buckingham University, said: 'Britain did not want to fight that war.'

'But once it began we were determined to win it, knowing that civilian lives would be taken. Most people are satisfied that the RAF bombing campaign was not motivated by vindictiveness but was part of a strategy to bring the war to a close as quickly as possible.



© REUTERS:David W. Cerny

'Winston Churchill thought the bombing of Dresden had gone too far. But he would never have apologised for it, never.'

Of the BBC coverage, military top brass, RAF veterans, politicians and historians said it ignored the atrocities committed by Hitler and the military justifications for the attack. Sir Gerald said that the one-sided reporting of the raid was disgraceful.

He said: 'It is very unfortunate that the BBC chose on all days to produce such a one-sided account.

'It was just as one might expect from the BBC, concentrating on the negatives. What about the civilians in London who were bombed out of their homes? What about the bombing in the Blitz?

'To suggest that those responsible for the bombing of Dresden were on a par with Hitler or guilty of war crimes is an absolute disgrace.'

A church of England spokesman pointed to interviews following the Archbishop's speech in which he had 'refused to say he was apologising'.

The spokesman said: 'Any suggestion that the Archbishop was apologising is manifestly false. The Archbishop's comments were a reflection in a solemn ceremony on the tragedy of war.

'They very carefully avoided apologising, and those present, including the President of Germany, recognised the difference. In his speech, he also recognised the fact that there is no equivalence with Nazi war crimes and that the war started with Nazi aggression.

'In broadcast interviews immediately following his speech the Archbishop refused to say he was apologising, but repeated that war is always tragedy. He also referred to the terrible losses in Bomber command. Mr Welby said it was not a question of blame and spoke of the bombing of Coventry, Liverpool, London and other places.'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hKeegoDBmtM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zuZvh2NLnCs>

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article2952945/Archbishop-says-sorry-bombing-Nazis-Justin-Welby-attacked-bizarre-apology-Dresden-raids-makes-no-reference-RAF-heroes-killed-Hitler.html>

[Archbishop Welby apologises for British bombing of Dresden](#)
by [wall 35](#)

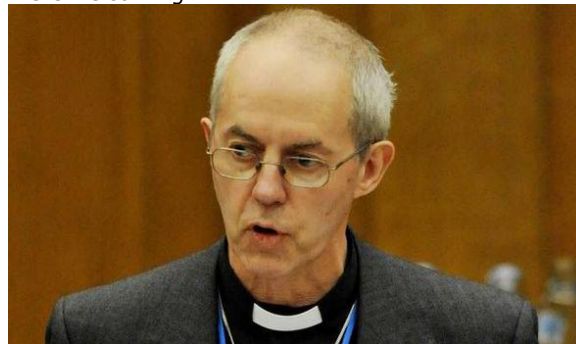
Archbishop Welby apologises for British bombing of Dresden in the Second World War at a ceremony to commemorate the 70th .

Archbishop of Canterbury provokes outcry by 'apologising for Dresden bombings'

THE ARCHBISHOP of Canterbury has provoked controversy by appearing to apologise for the British bombing of Dresden during the Second World War.

Published: 13:26, Sat, February 14, 2015

The Most Rev Justin Welby has been criticised for comments he made during a commemoration in the German city, offering his "regret and deep sorrow" for the events of 70 years ago. The leader of the Anglican Church – whose great Uncle Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal was one of the main architects of the bombing campaigns – told the congregation it was "miraculous" they were welcoming him.



Archbishop of Canterbury Justin Welby denied apologising for the Dresden bombings

He added: "Seventy years ago our nations and peoples were at war. Over three days in February Allied bombers brought death and destruction on a scale and with a ferocity it is impossible to imagine.

"In the rage of war our hearts inevitably harden and increasingly brutal and devastating force is unleashed.

"Walking together as friends requires talking together in truth. As Croatian theologian Miroslav Volf challenges us, 'To remember wrongdoing untruthfully is to act unjustly'.

"Much debate surrounds this most controversial raid of the Allied bombing campaign.

"Whatever the arguments, events here 70 years ago left a deep wound and diminished all our humanity.

"So as a follower of Jesus I stand here among you with a profound feeling of regret and deep sorrow."

At no point did the religious leader mention the 55,573 brave British aircrew killed in the struggle to overthrow Hitler or the German bombings of Coventry and London.

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Whatever the arguments, events here 70 years ago left a deep wound and diminished all our humanity

Justin Welby, Archbishop of Canterbury

Rev Welby went on to reiterate the comments in an interview with BBC 5 Live.

When asked if he thought that Britain and America should apologise, he said it was a "very complicated question".

He also noted that British civilians had suffered during the Blitz and other German bombings.

He said: "I think there is a deep need for profound sorrow at the events and the causes of such dreadful times as Europe lived through."

Tory MP Philip Davies blasted the remarks.

He said: "These remarks do sound to me like an apology.

"For the Archbishop to make an apology for our defeat of Hitler is bizarre.

"I would have thought the last thing we should be doing is apologising. We should be praised for defeating Hitler.

"These words are an insult to the young men who gave their lives in the defeat of Germany."



Allied bombing raids on Dresden left 25,000 civilians dead in 1945

Professor Glee, from Buckingham University said that Britain had not wanted to fight the Second World War but was doing so to stop Hitler's regime marching over Europe. He continued: "Most people are satisfied that the RAF bombing campaign was not motivated by vindictiveness but was part of a strategy to bring the war to a close as quickly as possible."

"Winston Churchill thought the bombing of Dresden had gone too far. But he would never have apologised for it."

Today the Archbishop denied he had offered an apology and sought to clarify his comments.

A spokesman said: "Any suggestion that the Archbishop was apologising is manifestly false."

"The Archbishop's comments were a reflection in a solemn ceremony on the tragedy of war."

"They very carefully avoided apologising, and those present, including the president of Germany, recognised the difference. In his speech the president also recognised the fact that there is no equivalence with Nazi war crimes and that the war started with Nazi aggression."

"In broadcast interviews immediately following his speech the Archbishop refused to say he was apologising, but repeated that war is always tragedy. He also referred to the terrible losses in Bomber Command."

"Archbishop Welby said it was not a question of blame and spoke of the bombing of Coventry, Liverpool, London and other places."

<http://www.express.co.uk/news/uk/558176/Archbishop-of-Canterbury-Justin-Welby-denies-apologising-Dresden-bombings>

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Did the Archbishop of Canterbury just apologise for bombing the Nazis?



[Tariq Tahir for Metro](#) Saturday 14 Feb 2015 9:01 am



The Archbishop of Canterbury has expressed 'regret and deep sorrow' at the bombing of Nazi-occupied Dresden during the Second World War.



Archbishop of Canterbury Justin Welby arrives at York Minster (Picture: Reuters)

He later denied apologising to the Germans for the attack on the city, which remains controversial for the 25,000 civilians killed.

His comments attracted criticism from many, including former defence minister Sir Gerald Howarth, who said: 'I do not hear Angela Merkel apologising for the Blitz.'

At a ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of the bombings, the Archbishop said: 'Over three days in February Allied bombers brought death and destruction on a scale and with a ferocity it is impossible to imagine.'

'Much debate surrounds this most controversial raid of the Allied bombing campaign.'



(Picture: Getty Images)

MORE: [Dresden Mayor finds RAF memorial plans 'offensive'](#)

'Whatever the arguments, events here 70 years ago left a deep wound and diminished all our humanity.'

'So as a follower of Jesus I stand here among you with a profound feeling of regret and deep sorrow.'



Picture: Getty Images)

But spokesman for the Archbishop said: 'Any suggestion that the Archbishop was apologising is manifestly false.'

<http://metro.co.uk/2015/02/14/did-the-archbishop-of-canterbury-just-apologise-for-bombing-the-nazis-5062719/>

Archbishop of Canterbury speaks of 'regret' over bombing of Dresden

The most Rev Justin Welby has expressed 'profound feeling of regret and deep sorrow' in his speech on the 70th anniversary of the allied bombings of Dresden



By [Camilla Turner](#), and Justin Huggler in Berlin
12:45AM GMT 14 Feb 2015

The Archbishop of Canterbury has expressed regret for the British bombing of the Nazis in Dresden during the Second World War.

The most Rev Justin Welby spoke of his "profound feeling of regret and deep sorrow" over the attack, which took left at least 25,000 people dead and 13 square miles of the historic German city in ruins.

In a speech at a ceremony at the Frauenkirche in Dresden to mark the 70th anniversary of the allied bombings of the city, he

described how the allies "brought death and destruction on a scale and with a ferocity it is impossible to imagine".

"In the rage of war our hearts inevitably harden and increasingly brutal and devastating force is unleashed," he said.

He added that "much debate" surrounds the "controversial" bombing campaign.

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"Whatever the arguments, events here seventy years ago left a deep wound and diminished all our humanity," he said.

His comments have been seen by some as an insult to those who gave their lives to defeat the Nazis.

"These remarks do sound to me like an apology. For the Archbishop to make an apology for our defeat of Hitler is bizarre," Conservative MP Philip Davies told [the Daily Mail](#).

"I would have thought the last thing we should be doing is apologising. We should be praised for defeating Hitler. These words are an insult to the young men who gave their lives in the defeat of Germany."

Former defence minister Sir Gerald Howarth added: "I do not hear Angela Merkel apologising for the Blitz".

Meanwhile, the BBC's coverage of Dresden was criticised after one presenter referred to Dresden as a "war crime" and a British prisoner of war said the raids were "demonic" and "evil".

It is claimed the BBC's coverage failed to mention the 55,000 airmen who died for Britain during the war, or mention the devastating Nazi bombing raids on London and Coventry.

"It is very unfortunate that the BBC chose on all days to produce such a one-sided account," Sir Gerald told the Mail. "What about the civilians in London who were bombed out of their homes? What about the bombing in the Blitz?"

A BBC spokesman said: "The bombing of Dresden has always been a controversial episode in the war."

"On Thursday evening the main BBC News bulletins reflected this and featured interviews with British veterans in coverage of preparations for the commemoration."

"On Friday we covered the commemoration ceremony in Dresden, which understandably reflected on the German experience."

"BBC News has covered in greater depth than any other broadcaster many aspects of the commemoration of World War II - both the human cost on all sides and the military action - and will continue to do so."

The Archbishop of Canterbury's words had little immediate impact in Germany, where they were overshadowed by an address by the German President, Joachim Gauck, in which he laid the blame for the atrocities of the war clearly with Germany, and rejected any attempt to compare it with Allied responsibility.

"We know who started the murderous war, we know it," President Gauck said. "And that's why we will never forget the victims of German warfare. We do not forget, even as we remember here today the German victims."

President Gauck spoke at the same memorial service which the Archbishop addressed, and it was clear from his words that the Archbishop came under no pressure from the German side to express regret.

"A country that is responsible for a monstrosity like the Holocaust cannot expect to go unpunished and emerge undamaged from a war that it had provoked," President Gauck said.

From February 13, 1945, Allied forces unleashed a massive 37-hour bombing raid on Dresden, sparking a firestorm that destroyed much of the city centre.

Previously almost untouched by the Allied air assault on Nazi Germany, the city became a symbol of the horrors of war, even though others, such as the northern port of Hamburg, suffered far worse devastation.

In Dresden, up to 25,000 people died in the raids, which some critics said were strategically unjustified as Hitler's Germany was already effectively defeated and the bombs appeared to be aimed at civilians rather than military targets.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/history/worldwartwo/11412710/Archbishop-of-Canterbury-speaks-of-regret-over-bombing-of-Dresden.html>

Dresden: Then and now

13 Feb 2015

Watch: Dresden bomber recalls event 70 years on

13 Feb 2015

Dresden was a civilian town with no military significance.

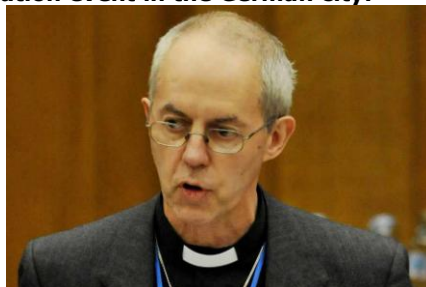
Why did we burn its people?

13 Feb 2015

PUBLISHED: February 14, 2015 3:00 am

Dresden speech 'not apology': Welby

The Archbishop of Canterbury has denied apologising for the Dresden bombing during a speech at a commemoration event in the German city.



Archbishop of Canterbury Justin Welby has denied apologising for the Allied bombing of Dresden 70 years ago

The Most Rev Justin Welby told a church service attended by German president Joachim Gauck that he felt a "regret and deep sorrow" when reflecting on the events of 70 years ago.

Allied bombing raids on Dresden left 25,000 civilians dead in 1945 and razed much of the city to the ground.

He said: "Seventy years ago our nations and peoples were at war. Over three days in February Allied bombers brought death and destruction on a scale and with a ferocity it is impossible to imagine. In the rage of war our hearts inevitably harden and increasingly brutal and devastating force is unleashed."

"Walking together as friends requires talking together in truth. As Croatian theologian Miroslav Volf challenges us, 'To remember wrongdoing untruthfully is to act unjustly'."

"Much debate surrounds this most controversial raid of the Allied bombing campaign. Whatever the arguments, events here 70 years ago left a deep wound and diminished all our humanity. So as a follower of Jesus I stand here among you with a profound feeling of regret and deep sorrow."

He was later asked in a BBC 5 Live interview if he thought Britain and America should apologise and said it was a "very complicated question", noting that British civilians had suffered during the Blitz and other German bombings.

He told the broadcaster: "I think there is a deep need for profound sorrow at the events and the causes of such dreadful times as Europe lived through."

But a spokesman for the Archbishop of Canterbury moved to clarify the comments.

He said: "A ny suggestion that the Archbishop was apologising is manifestly false."

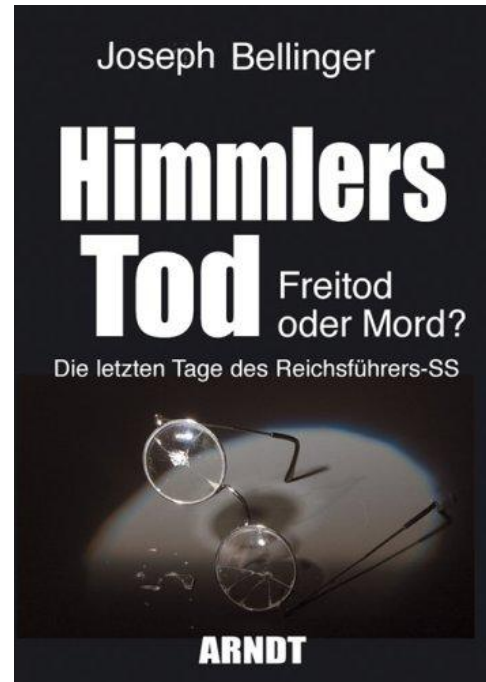
"The Archbishop's comments were a reflection in a solemn ceremony on the tragedy of war. They very carefully avoided apologising, and those present, including the president of Germany, recognised the difference. In his speech the president also recognised the fact that there is no equivalence with Nazi war crimes and that the war started with Nazi aggression."

"In broadcast interviews immediately following his speech the Archbishop refused to say he was apologising, but repeated that war is always tragedy. He also referred to the terrible losses in Bomber Command."

"Archbishop Welby said it was not a question of blame and spoke of the bombing of Coventry, Liverpool, London and other places."

<http://www.expressandstar.com/news/uk-news/2015/02/14/dresden-speech-not-apology-welby/>

From 2005
Fredrick Töben on Joseph Bellinger, 1949-2013



Joseph Bellinger's *Himmlers Tod*.
Freitod oder Mord? Die letzten Tage des Reichsführers-SS
A Commentary by Fredrick Töben - 3 October 2005

Once upon a time there were three targets selected for assassination. There was the 'BIG H' – Hitler, the 'little H' – Himmler, and the 'littler H' – Heydrich, as dubbed by England's SOE, and then, there was the 'littlest h' – Höss. The first three needed to be put out of the way and the 'littlest h' was reserved as a 'defence' witness for Kaltenbrunner, as well as for other purposes. Of course Kaltenbrunner – 'little K' – also was in no position to speak for 'little H' – Himmler, which is of course exactly why he was chosen. - Joseph Bellinger, 26 September 2005

1. Preamble – setting the scene

From the outset it is important to stress that I know little about the topic on which the book's subject matter focuses. What I am aware of is the information/propaganda that 'swirls about' within our society that categorizes Heinrich Himmler as one of those 'evil Nazis'. When I began focusing full-time on the allegation that during World War Two homicidal gassings occurred in German-controlled concentration camps, I knew that it was Heinrich Himmler who is deemed to have been the person who ultimately carried the responsibility for what is alleged to have occurred within these camps – industrial homicide!

One of my personal expectations in reviewing the book will therefore focus on what information I may find about the role played by Himmler in administering these concentration camps.

Having said that, though, I shall put aside my subjectivity and not be tempted to seek any detail, which would confirm my personal prejudices and worldview, i.e. that Himmler's death was perpetrated by the British who held him in custody when he allegedly committed suicide on 23 May 1945. It reminds me of the death of 93-year-old Rudolf Heß when he was killed by British agents at Spandau prison, Berlin, on 17 August 1987.

This latter fact alone requires me to inject a certain amount of skepticism when plowing through this historical field that has been in dispute for well over six decades. In the Heß case, the fact that it is impossible for a 93-year-old man to commit suicide by strangling himself with an electric cord, that the autopsy finding supports this claim, and that the official version of events runs counter to the autopsy report, indicates a conspiracy in this matter is alive and well – and that it extends well into our present time.

To nurture such healthy skepticism is rather imperative in view of the fact that since 1994 we have had in 2001 the 911 'terrorist attacks' on the USA – then this event being augmented recently by London 77 and 7/14, but preceded by Port Arthur massacre, Tasmania, in 1996, then Bali in 2003, going all the way back to the Oklahoma bombing, Waco, President Kennedy's assassination, and even Wayback to Pearl Harbor. If this association of events is a little far fetched, then I claim that after consciously having kept an eye on world politics for over 40 years that the interrelatedness of events is not accidental. There are patterns of behaviour that tell their own story quite clearly without needing an interpretation. I am reminded of the alleged blueprints of the homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, which do not

prove the case for gassings out of themselves, but need an extra layer of interpretation imposed on them. The plans are interpreted with an ideological framework that aims to create facts on the ground where the actual blueprints do not offer such 'facts on the ground'.

That 911 is a watershed in world politics i.e. has consciously been made such by the dominant power and those that stand behind it, is now a given fact. However, the war-cry on 'terrorism and for freedom and democracy' rings hollow as the Muslim world is positioned to be the fall-guy for the New World Order, i.e. the continuation of World War Two politics. When the suspected leader of the Bali bombers received a relatively light prison sentence, embarrassingly we saw Australia's PM John Howard, Britain's PM Tony Blair and the US president George W Bush sing their protest in unison from the same song sheet.

Among the more adventurous and independent-minded historians, it is now agreed that Pearl Harbor was the pretext the US needed to enter World War Two, much as the 5 March 2003 Anglo-American-Zionist claim before the UN - Iraq's 'dictator' had Weapons of Mass Destruction, WMD - was a pretext and a justification to invade Iraq to force a regime change. That four months earlier the US had already begun building its supply base extending over a 10 km area on the Arabian peninsular is one of those facts that speak for itself. Likewise the proposed attack on Iran has begun.

In the Arabic-speaking world it became a joke that stated the USA knew the names written on the receipts that sent WMDs to Iraq in the first place - namely the USA itself!

The world media quickly forgot, and failed to remind us, that the 1991 Iraq invasion was justified by a lie, and delivered to the UN by a young girl as she presented her evidence that Saddam Hussein's soldiers were ripping babies from their humidity cribs in Kuwait. Now we know that all this lying has been done to guarantee the existence of the state of Israel!

Interestingly, a not-so-new ploy accepted as a fair justification by most individuals living in western democracies is the claim that information is to be withheld from the people on grounds of national security. However, that it is a ploy/a fraud/outright deception/a lie, is also gaining ground amongst those who have been watching the emerging pattern of behaviour that now pervades world politics where gross dissembling has become the order of the day.

It remains to be seen how much of this pattern of behaviour is evident in the events that Joseph Bellinger has studied in-depth as he focuses on the last days of Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler, and then determines if this man committed suicide or was killed by the British in the course of executing just another national security exercise, i.e. to create facts on the ground.

As an aside, the most recent myth busting example occurred in Australia when Dr Peter Stanley, historian of 25-year standing at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, refuted the long-held belief that during World War II, Japan wished to invade and occupy Australia during 1942. Dr Stanley claimed, *The Advertiser*, 8 September 2005, the invasion story cannot be maintained any longer, that it was a "pathetic" desire to exaggerate the nation's role in the war.

A common denominator in all these physical world events/happenings is that an orthodox version of events

is propagated, via the world media, by governments in whose interest it is for such events to have occurred in the first place. Anyone who refuses to accept/believe the official dogma is branded a conspiracy freak. Interestingly, when hapless individuals are deemed to be a threat or are alleged to be involved with organisations now branded as terrorist organisations, such individuals are quite speedily charged with, among other things, conspiring to cause terrorist activities!

The official version of events is always solidified by force of law where truth as a guiding principle/moral value becomes irrelevant. The pattern is always the same - from antiquity to today.

The official version of events always claims the 'enemy' has conspired to perpetrate violence upon those in whose interest it is to have such an event happening. It serves to justify extending official government oppression of the people under the guise of protecting them, for example, from trauma-inducing world political and economic events, which the government, in all probability, itself initiated directly or by proxy. On a local level such behaviour can be likened to any on-going protection racket - except that the criminal protection racket is honestly presented to its victims.

1.1 Jewish influence

Recently in Australia, in order to retain control of the 'terrorism' argument, the Howard government convened a conference involving 'moderate Muslim voices'. Muslim community leaders considered to be moderate in their approach were invited, and those excluded were branded as propagating extreme views. That Prime Minister, John Howard, and the leader of the opposition, Kim Beazley, are beholden to the Zionists in Australia, is a given fact. That this 'moderate' Muslim assembly will in time be fed 'Holocaust' propaganda, then be required to swear upon it as a requirement to further receive government grants is to be expected. It will be just another step in the process of establishing facts on the ground for the global war on terrorism, with the 'Holocaust' serving a useful function in weeding out those who are knowledgeable about the 'Jewish problem'.

An article in *The West Australian/Sydney Morning Herald* on 29 June 1999 is indicative of Australia's politically unbalanced and slavish subservience to matters Jewish at the expense of anything to do with national interest, never mind about matters German. The case is still worse in the USA where jesters label the nation JEWSA and New York Jew York. The capital of the USA is Tel Aviv.

Helping Kosovo was Sir Peter's last wish By Tony Stephens

Peter Abeles, the Hunagrian Jew who suffered at the hands of the Nazis but survived to flourish in Australia, hoped on his deathbed to lend a hand in war-torn Kosovo. Sir Peter's background in Europe and his rise to prominence as an international transport boss were facts familiar to mourners at his funeral yesterday. But his grief over Kosovo was revealed in an emotional eulogy by former prime minister Bob Hawke. Mr Hawke offered other insights into his friend's character and beliefs.

For example, Sir Peter was far from alone in concluding that communism had failed. However, it remains unusual for a corporate leader to admit that free market forces have not got it right either. "We have to make it work better," Sir Peter had told Mr Hawke. " We have to be

more compassionate." He died on Friday, aged 75, after battling cancer. Learning of his incurable illness, Sir Peter had patted his substantial stomach and said: "You know, Bob, I thought I'd go with a heart attack and not this."

Captains of industry and several politicians and former politicians, mainly from the Labor side, joined Lady Kitty Abeles, daughters Michelle and Roberta and stepdaughter Yvonne at the Chevra Kadisha Memorial Hall in Woollahra, eastern Sydney. Opposition Leader Kim Beazley joined Mr Hawke in carrying the coffin from the hall. Other mourners included businessmen David Mortimer, John Elliott, Peter Weiss and Lachlan Murdoch. Rabbi Selwyn Franklin, of the Central Synagogue, said part of being human was living a dignified existence and rising above the status of the brute.

Mr Hawke said Sir Peter had seen his people murdered by Nazi oppressors and Australia's fair-go system was like oxygen to his lungs. "He never acquired our accent but he acquired our spirit," Mr Hawke said. Sir Peter began life in Australia as a door-to-door salesman but his phenomenal achievements made him a great Australian. TNT, the company he controlled, became the world's second biggest transport business in the 1980s, operating in 50 countries with 55,000 employees.

Mr Hawke said Sir Peter was a colossus of a man – warm, generous, erudite, brilliant, humorous and with a Rolls-Royce of a mind. He had hoped to go to Kosovo to "bring some sanity to the tragic scene".

My worry with the Howard government's initiative to bring the emerging Australian Muslim voice into view is that these well-meaning Muslim voices will most likely accept the dogma that is driving such endeavours – a propagation of the Holocaust mythology.

This serves to protect Jewish behaviour from a close critical scrutiny, especially in regards to the process of the ethnic cleansing of Palestine of its people. In time such expressed thoughts may well be considered to be inciting hatred, be antisemitic, if not outright racist, and will then become legally actionable. Already the remnant of the international political left has protested at being labeled 'antisemite' for opposing the Zionist state's existence. To date we are still free to think through the Palestinian tragedy without such mental work attracting legal sanctions, but this freedom is already curtailed in the US where the president has set up a committee that annually reviews global antisemitism, whatever that term may mean, and recently 'hate' legislation has been prepared that will possibly eliminate the 1st Amendment.

1.2 A vital clarification detour – establishing War Crimes Legislation

Such global mechanism of exercising political control is nothing new for Australia either. In order to introduce the mentality that drove the establishing of the International Military Tribunal/Nürnberg War Crimes Tribunal, IMT after World War II, Australian politicians introduced the War Crimes Amendment Bill, passed by parliament on 20 December 1988 – while most parliamentarians were either not in attendance or were asleep – which the High Court endorsed on 3 September 1991.

This set the stage for Australia to conduct its own persecution of those already delivered for judgment through the media. For example, in December 1986, two years before the legislation was enacted, the Adelaide Advertiser had already introduced its readers to

Ivan Polyukhovich who was alleged to have committed war crimes in Ukraine – the killing, of course, of Jews!

A frenzy of activity ensued and the need to enact appropriate legislation was the cry coming from Jewish Australians. After the first war crimes suspect was found, two more were found, again in Adelaide – Mikolay Berezowsky and Heinrich Wagner. Then two years after the 1993 High Court decision it was all over when a jury found Ivan Polyukhovich not guilty. Magistrate David Gurry had ruled there was not enough evidence to put Berezowsky on trial, and the Director of Public Prosecution dropped the case against Wagner on health grounds.

For the first time in my life I had felt strongly enough to make my own placard and protest against an obvious injustice being perpetrated on behalf of world Jewry. I had joined 89-year-old Sir Walter Crocker in a protest outside the Adelaide Magistrates' Court when the committal proceedings began against Polyukhovich on 28 October 1991. Sir Walter knew the score on the Jewish problem because he was at the UN when the partition of Palestine was implemented. He personally knew Count Folke Bernadotte and shared with him the view that the Palestinian people should also have their state.

Sir Walter reflected upon the matter in a direct way. This is what he wrote in his 1981 autobiography: **Travelling Back. The Memoirs of Sir Walter Crocker**, ISBN 0333 33721 2:

"The creation of Israel resulted from the efforts of the Zionists, unforgettable to those who saw them on the spot, endlessly clever, uninhibited, self-confident. Their efforts resulted in what they called the Miracle of Lake Success because the UN was seated in New York, where two or three million Jews were living, the most nationalistic as well as the richest and most powerful racial-cultural concentration in the world. They dominated the mass media. The existence, let alone the rights, of the Arab majority, the two-thirds, in Palestine were completely ignored and as far as possible concealed. Driven from their homes, still unsettled thirty years later, they produced a harvest of hate which keeps the Middle East a supreme danger, one which might well trigger off the third, which would be the last, World War. At the time Israel was being imposed on Palestine, 1945-8, opposition to the Zionists, whatever justice or realism might suggest, was reduced to extreme feebleness because of what the Nazis had done to the Jews. This situation persisted for years. To oppose Zionist imperialism was easily, and too often, misrepresented as anti-Semitism and favouring Nazism. This was when the number of six million Jews in the Nazi holocaust took shape, a figure now being questioned. Whatever the true figure might be, propaganda, exaggerations and confusions compounded the Palestine problem almost beyond remedy. The mental reactions and revulsions produced by the Nazis were such in America, Britain and other allied countries, and throughout most of the world, that the Palestine Arabs had no hope of getting a hearing at the UN in 1946-48.

Created in this way Israel has been bedeviled by two great failures – first, the failure to make amends to the displaced Arabs, and, second, the failure of the US and USSR to guarantee specific frontiers. Instead of defusing a dangerous situation these countries worsened it by pouring in arms year after year. At every American

election candidates, with an eye on the Jewish vote, promise more arms and more aid to Israel.

Those who have kept in touch with Israel since its creation, and with the Middle East, will have had their early doubts tragically confirmed. The Jews as a race have shown more remarkable gifts perhaps than any branch of the human family, and unlike the Attic Greeks, they have also shown a gift for surviving. But as regards Israel, they have gone on showing a failure to understand how the displaced Palestinians feel, or that they have rights, or the likely fruits of Israel's policies; the more disappointing because the biggest contribution of the Jews was moral sensibility, as in their prophets. To draw attention to facts obvious to those who know the place is to run into a wall of impenetrable subjectivity and to arouse the old cat-call of being anti-Semitic. I have myself been subjected to much of this.

What is astounding is that it took the Arabs thirty years, until the 'Seventies, to see what a weapon they held over America and the West, and over most members of the UN, in their oil supplies. The short-sightedness of the West, especially of America, as regards this weapon is equally astounding." (P166-7)

I had many long conversations with Sir Walter, who informed me in detail how he and the other Australian, Sir Raphael Cilento, worked closely with Count Folke Bernadotte at the UN Secretariat during the time Israel was set up. As he stated:

"...the widespread, almost worldwide, hatred for Germany in those years, the war trials at Munich and the movie and other accounts sharpened the hatred, engendered potent sympathy for the Jews. The Zionist claims and aims for turning Palestine into a Jewish state benefited greatly as a result. To oppose the Zionists became equated to anti-Semitism and anti-Semitism was equated to Hitler and Nazism. A very telling syllogism at that time.

Further still, the UN Secretariat itself was not only predominantly American in composition and outlook but the Jews in it (not all of whom were Zionists) amounted to about fifteen per cent of the staff, in some sections more, not a few being highly placed too.

Finally, as regards the time, 1948 was an election year in the United States. It was thought that the election would be close run. Both Republicans and Democrats therefore were taking no chances with any tactically significant sectional interests, least of all with the Jewish vote. Both parties made competing promises about Palestine.

It is with such knowledge that I firmly believe that the 911 tragedy was clearly an "insider job". I say this especially in view of the fact that four days prior to this catastrophe the UN conference at Durban, South Africa, on 'Racism, Xenophobia and related matters', ended in uproar when the Zionist plans had unraveled and Israel stood condemned as a Zionist, terrorist, racist, European colonial entity.

At the end of this commentary I have appended Joseph Bellinger's comment on Count Bernadotte, which to some extent clarifies the role played by Jewry in this whole matter.

The 911 incident dramatically and effectively reversed this condemnation, turning the Third World into "failed states" and the Muslim world into "terrorists". Only Israel profited from that orchestrated 911 tragedy. It is also an example of the US government turning upon its own people – as when sows eat their own young ones in

stressful situations. The stress imposed upon the US citizens comes from the Zionists, but that does not enable citizens to play the victim of Zionist pressure. Remember, don't blame the Jews, but blame those that bend to their pressure! Had George W Bush and his Christian Zionists withstood Jewish pressure, then 911 would not have been allowed to happen.

1.3 Nothing new - media generated persecution

Just as the Australian War Crimes Trials were first publicized by the local paper, and then used to enact legislation before a sleepy parliament, our own matter – Adelaide Institute – was similarly first aired in the local paper. On 10 October 1995, the local Adelaide *Advertiser* presented a front-page feature headed: 'Adelaide the base for extremists'. Penelope DeBelle then states, among other things,:

The Adelaide Institute, formerly known as Truth Missions, which distributes material claiming the Holocaust never happened.

"We are aware of an upsurge in this sort of activity in the past two or three years," the president of the Jewish Community Council of SA, Mr Normal Schueler, said yesterday. "It may be because they have got away with it." But he said community attitudes had hardened and people were no longer willing to remain passive over the "growing aggression" of right-wing groups.

The federal Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Minister, Senator Bolkus, said every State had a group of people with unacceptable ideas. "But a number of individuals have taken it a few steps further," he said. "They are not a growing group in numbers or influence but they are here and they are a sore on the system."...The new anti-Jewish group, the Adelaide Institute, is headed by Dr Fredrick Toben, who operates via a Norwood post office box address. The 51-year old German-born academic and schoolteacher moved from western Victoria to Adelaide last year...The Anti-semitic Holocaust-denial group run by Fredrick Toben ...has sent unsolicited, grossly offensive anti-Jewish material through the post. Tried unsuccessfully last year to show a Holocaust-denial video on Adelaide community television.

This media exposure rang warning bells for me and so we took the initiative to gain world publicity and connected to the Internet on 1 May 1996, as a form of protection.

Then on 5 July 1996, the *Courier Mail*, Brisbane, ran a definitive story on page 7:

Jews trace cyberspace 'hatred' to Australia

The Federal Government is investigating two controversial Australian-based anti-semitic Internet sites after an alert from international Nazi-hunters, the Simon Wiesenthal Centre. The centre, renowned for its dogged pursuits of hundreds of Nazi war criminals, detected the controversial sites of far-right groups into cyberspace. After locating the sites earlier this year, the centre wrote to the Australian Embassy in Washington calling on the Attorney-General to investigate if the site breaches any local laws.

The sites, one calling itself the Adelaide Institute and the other the Al-Moharer Al-Australi, target Jewish people. Information downloaded from the Adelaide Institute says: "We are a group of individuals who are looking at the Jewish Nazi holocaust. We are worried about the fact that to date it has been impossible to reconstruct a homicidal gas chamber." Al-Moharer Al-Australi says it

"wants to challenge all forms of New World Order conditioning and thought control".

Wiesenthal Centre associate dean Abraham Cooper, speaking from Los Angeles headquarters, says many "hate" groups around the world had taken to the Net in the past 18 months to reach a potential audience of 40 million. Rabbi Cooper said there were about 100 Web sites around the world promoting "hatred and mayhem". It is an unprecedented but powerful tool that not only can be used for good but also be used for evil," he said. "Our experience has been that the authorities don't even understand the technology that well."

Rabbi Cooper said there had been numerous cases in the United States where "very bright" students had down-loaded bomb-making recipes off the Net. One science teacher in Miami "was about one second away from blowing up both himself and his school," he said. The centre, which uses the Web to promote its own cause, has set up a cyberwatch programme "not because we are opposed to computers but because we're committed to human rights".

Adelaide Institute director Fredrick Toben said last night: "We would welcome any investigation. But we would also like them to investigate Rabbi Cooper and the tradition that he comes from, namely from the Babylonian Talmud which is the ethical base that he operates on. It is sued by a certain member of the Jewish community as a guide and the Babylonian Talmud is full of filth and hatred so let him (the Rabbi) cast the first stone."

A spokesman for the federal Attorney-General Daryl Williams, confirmed the office had received the letter and claims were being investigated.

Queensland Jewish Board of Deputies Laurie Rosenblum said he regularly received complaints from Queenslanders about material on the Internet. He said there was urgent need to censor the Net. "The problem is that you have got this technology where some extremist organisation can print out stuff and transpose it and then hand it out or publish it in a newsletter," he said.

The Australian Broadcasting Authority is expected to release its guidelines control of the Internet today.

The rest has become history that ended in the Federal Court of Australia where both Mrs Olga Scully and I received a gag order that prevents us from discussing historical matters.

As far as Internet censorship is concerned, is it not sad that complaining and playing the victim has mutated many individuals' moral and intellectual courage. If one finds offensive material, is it not time to get away from the culture of complaint and initiate action – just press the delete button, or switch off! When I see a tasteless film on TV, I change channels or switch off. I do not even bother to complain about the matter to the station, something media outlets readily encourage.

Geoff Muirden has coined the acronym EPO for describing individuals who forever play the victim, thus never maturing emotionally or intellectually. EPO stands for Eternally Persecuted One.

1.4 A direct challenge

In April 1997 I visited Rabbi Abraham Cooper and challenged him on his statements, and it brought about a strange reaction from him. After cordially conversing about the importance of asking questions and seeking answers, he suddenly asked me: "Do you question the gassings?"

I replied that of course I do because I need to know how the murder weapon – the homicidal gas chambers – worked. That was the end of our conversation and he terminated the interview, leading me out of his office downstairs to the exit door, remarking about me to one of his associates, I think it was Rabbi Marvin Hier: "He's honest, that man is honest!"

A final word about a World War II legacy: The proceedings before the US military tribunal at Guantanamo Bay, directly copied from the IMT, may now also be modified. How this will affect Australian David Hicks' appearance before it is another matter because as a convert to Islam he has little sympathy flowing his way from key Australian political figures, such as Foreign Minister, Alexander Downer.

2. Now to Joseph Bellinger's best seller: *Himmlers Tod. Freitod oder Mord? Die letzten Tage des Reichsführers-SS.*

This book is written in German, so anyone wishing to read it will need to learn German, or wait until the English edition appears, hopefully soon. [The English edition never appeared. Bellinger at one time hoped David Irving would publish his book but that also hasn't happened, and Irving's Himmler book has as yet not seen the light of day, which Bellinger feared because he sensed Irving would incorporate what he, Bellinger, has written, etc.

2.1 Form - the external/visual presentation

This hard-cover book has no dust jacket, and so its 382 pages are augmented by some additional pages of information. The back cover features a photograph of Heinrich Himmer's corpse at Lüneburg together with a paragraph on the author's hypothesis that Himmler could not have committed suicide by biting on a cyanide capsule.

A small photograph and paragraph introduce the reader to the author of the book, 56-year-old New York-born Joseph Bellinger.

A double spread that makes up the inside back cover features the schematic structure – Aufbau – of the German police, something of interest for those who find our current democratic system to be rather full of obfuscations when it comes to taking responsibility for some initiated government action. Interestingly, recently, after the Katrina New Orleans tragedy, President George W Bush stressed that ultimately he was personally responsible for any delay in getting aid to residents.

The double-spread on the inside front cover has a useful map of Germany where Himmler's final 34 days and 11 stops are depicted, from 20 April at Hitler's Birthday celebrations in the Führer bunker, Berlin, to his death on 23 May 1945 at Lüneburg.

Publication by ARNDT-Verlag, Postfach 3603, D-24035 Kiel, Germany. Printed in Austria. ISBN 3-88741-072-6, and further publication data can be obtained from the Deutschen Nationalbibliographie www.dnb.ddb.de

The author dedicates the book to his son, Wick.

In the middle of the book is a 16-page black-white/colour photograph section that features some never-before seen images of Himmler. That Himmler was beaten up is obvious from the photograph showing his broken nose. Most recently we have had such torture procedures confirmed – photographs of US torture at Abu Graib, Iraq, or reports from Australian Mamdouh Habib after his

release from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The longest torture since World War Two is, of course, what Jews have done/are still doing to the Palestinians. There is little doubt about the horrors that befell Germans and their Axis allies as they faced the prospect of unconditional surrender in 1945.

The contents page is at the end of the book, at page 382, where 23 chapters are listed, together with a Postscript, Bibliography and Index of names, places and subject matter. In the latter we find such things as *Abwehr*, *Juden*, *Royal Dental Museum*, to *Zyanid*.

The Bibliography lists 164 authors and sources, and each of the 23 chapters is extensively referenced, altogether a total of over a thousand footnotes. Interestingly, good use is made of the Internet as a source of information, and a number of URLs are given that lead the reader to websites with additional/confirming information.

Bellinger mentions Irving's books on Churchill and on Dresden, and it will be interesting to see how Irving's own book on Himmler will tackle the issue, especially in light of Irving agreeing with Martin Allen's finding of documents – that prove the Himmler murder – were indeed forgeries, something Bellinger questions and leaves open until the results of the police investigation into the issue of the alleged forgeries has been fully published. Bellinger suspects that these documents may have slipped through the control net, then had to be deactivated by placing copies of the originals in their place – a typical example of how official British history is written.

Understandably, in order to get past German censorship, Bellinger makes no reference to the two classics on the 'Holocaust': Professor Arthur Butz's 1977 published *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, and Dr Wilhelm Stäglich's 1979 published *Der Auschwitz Mythos. Legende oder Wirklichkeit*. It is particularly the latter's book that sent a chilling message through German academia, when in 1983 the University of Göttingen revoked Judge Stäglich's doctor title on account of his book discrediting academic standards. That it did indeed! From then on it was official that most German World War Two history is beyond critical analysis and a sad and pathetic conformity has spread throughout German universities – no, throughout German life – where critical voices are ruthlessly suppressed. But I am reminded of what Wilhelm Stäglich said to me in 1997 – if a hundred German judges and a thousand academic historians would only have the courage to be honest and truthful, and not fear for their livelihood, the whole 'Holocaust' edifice would crumble.

Echoes of this kind of censorship hit New Zealand's academic world when Jewish groups demanded Dr Joel Hayward have his 1993 MA degree replaced with a BA because its thesis supported Revisionist arguments. Canterbury University profusely apologized to Zealand's Jews but refused to downgrade Hayward's MA because Hayward had not been dishonest or lied about his work. Still, New Zealand's Jews have not let go of Hayward, this in spite of his abject public recanting, and he emigrated from New Zealand to Britain.

If we bear this in mind, that in Germany, and in many of the so-called western democracies, 60 years after the event, it is still a criminal matter to present a balanced view of the war years, and that archives still lock up documents stamped with 'secret', or 'never to be

released', then the writing of history appears to be a mugs game.

Let's now find out if Joseph Bellinger is a mug, or has been mugged, or succeeds in shedding new light on an old controversy.

2.2 Content – the internal/thought presentation

Bellinger begins his story in classic style by introducing in his first chapter a mystery, embedded within an image of untold suffering as Germans begin to re-establish some form of social order. Anyone who is following the harrowing and tragic accounts of the Iraqi people's suffering in present Iraq, will find Bellinger's narrative riveting as he relates how the social order, 'law and order', has totally broken down and bands of desperados control the streets and countryside. Civilians and occupation personnel are regularly killed or injured as the fight for survival intensifies. Within this environment the British command in London, responding to a rumour, send Major Norman Whittaker on an extraordinary mission to Lüneburg, there to dig up, seven months after the event, a corpse. He finds it, which counters the rumour that the 'Werwolf' organisation had stolen Himmler's corpse to accord him an honourable burial. The British establishment was pleased with Whittaker's mission because it did not need any more problems. The Jews, clamouring for their state in Palestine, caused enough trouble as the British forces attempted to stem the tide of illegal Jews forcing their way into the British mandate.

Three years earlier, the US special envoy, Allen Welsh Dulles set up his office in Switzerland with the aim of making contact with the German resistance. He hoped to divide the Wehrmacht from the NSDAP and the SS, and for that he needed to cultivate Police chief and Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler with the ultimate goal of assassinating Adolf Hitler. Dulles did have contacts to the German aristocracy, but felt it was Himmler who would be the lynch pin for bringing a regime change about in Germany.

Already in 1940 the British psychological propaganda mission began its activity under Sefton Delmer, who had an English father and an Austrian mother. In his office he had a sign taken from Germany: 'Juden sind hier unerwünscht' – Jews are not welcomed here.

This reminds me of Mannheim's state prosecutor and keen 'Nazi-hunter', Hans-Heiko Klein who sported a swastika on his office wall in the form of a stop-sign.

Delmer churned out material that aimed to sow discontent and division within the German military command and within the general population. Any imaginable trick would do – even to forge a copy of the *Völkischer Beobachter* wherein it stated that Mrs Heß and son had been sent to a mental institution, a copy of which he then handed to Rudolf Heß who had been imprisoned in England since May 1941. A further example of Delmer's aim to divide Hitler and Himmler was the production of a postage stamp that featured Himmler's profile instead of Hitler's. He fed these to envoys in neutral countries, hoping thereby to generate discord, but it did not have the desired effect. Character assassination was Delmer's specialty, and his subversive activities knew no limits – and to this day it seems that some of his war-time propaganda is still accepted as factual. Interestingly, at the end of the war the British war effort did not see the need to preserve for posterity

material generated by its special operations dirty tricks disinformation units.

In our own time, after the 1991 Kuwait war fiasco, the world saw pictures of a horrible US force in action, something that would favour the peace activists. This changed when journalists in the 2003 Iraq war became 'embedded', and so almost total image control of the horrors that is war was achieved. The 'Coalition of the Willing' that invaded Iraq did so with the world media watching every move – but each image sent around the world had been vetted to generate some kind of effect that would make the invasion palatable and legitimate, which it is not. Further, Hollywood had officially been invited by President Bush to assist in this war. That some Arab-speaking television stations screened horror scenes from the war enabled the world to gain images that would have otherwise remained hidden.

There is an American, [Captain Eric May](#), who is in hot pursuit of the Bush lies about Iraq. He claims the Battle for Baghdad was a total cover-up because the actual US soldier death toll has been withheld. This act of deception offends against the age-old custom of according a soldier his final honours upon returning home in a coffin. That the Bush regime continues to offend against this tradition to this day indicates with what disdain it treats its fallen soldiers. To make matters worse, the entire US media has fallen in line with this attitude, and it is only through the Internet that the real picture emerges.

During World War II, such biased media concentration was not available to the British and US propaganda units, and assassination teams that would physically liquidate individuals within the German political/military hierarchy, could operate for longer periods of time. The Israelis have been doing this to the Palestinians for decades. Recently two British SAS soldiers, dressed as Arabs, on covert operations in Basra, Iraq, were detained by the Iraqi police. They were accused of shooting at policemen, and it is now assumed that such units are also controlled by Mossad in an attempt to destabilize Iraq as a cohesive political unit, and let it fracture into its three parts: Shiite in the south, Sunni in the centre and Kurds in the north of Iraq.

Bellinger notes that it still isn't known who originally suggested that the top NS-leaders be executed after capture, but the impulse most likely came from No 10 Downing Street where at that time Winston Churchill resided. This undeclared policy of extra-judicial killings hardened after east European governments in exile spread horror stories about what the German occupation forces were doing with their people on the European mainland.

The primary proponent advocating these murders – summary executions – was Hugh Dalton who encouraged the people in occupied countries to compose lists of names of those who had perpetrated 'crimes' against them, with the aim of exacting revenge after the war ended. Churchill comes across as the sinister driving force among the three Allied leaders, although Stalin set the stage with summary executions and show trials.

By 1942 it was clear that the Allie leadership supported the policy of liquidating the leading personalities of the Third Reich, only failing to agree on the method how this was to be done. The Moscow Declaration of 1 November 1943 stated that 'German criminals' would be extradited to the countries where they committed crimes. The Soviet Union even offered to produce conclusive evidence

should that be needed to sentence someone to death, something the SU perfected in its own show trials during and after the war.

At the end of 1943 three Germans were sentenced to death for having killed thousands of Soviet citizens in gas wagons. Soviet master propagandists erred critically when they attempted to blame the Katyn Massacre on the German Armed Forces, though to this day at the Washington Holocaust Memorial Museum there is a sign that claims Germans were responsible for this massacre. By June 1944 the Allies had compiled a list of German suspects slated for execution shortly after capture.

Influence from Henry Morgenthau, of the US treasury, who vehemently hated Hitler and the Germans, turned this elimination of the German political and military elite into one of eliminating Germans as a people. And one way of doing this was by enacting retro-active laws, i.e. to criminalize that which was not a criminal act before, but under allied occupation was deemed to be a criminal act, such as actions against Jews prior to the outbreak of war in 1939.

When in spring 1945 Eisenhower invited a British parliamentary delegation to visit liberated concentration camps – Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, Nordhausen and Dachau – who then returned with their horror reports, the British public felt that men such as Himmler did not deserve any kind of trial.

It was no coincidence that on 8 August 1945 Britain finally moved away from conducting judicial murders and agreed to judicial procedures for Nazi leaders, that is, by the Americans, after the deaths of Hitler and Goebbels and three months after Himmler had been killed. Göring, of course, was already under arrest.

This above point makes it understandable why Hitler and Goebbels opted for suicide – Hitler had taken on the International financial establishment and would pay the ultimate price for it – death. He was not the first one who had done this, nor would he be the last. Many Christians revere Christ for this very reason of daring to stand up against usury.

It was after France capitulated in June 1940 that Churchill sets the course for a total war with Germany, which was meant to set Europe ablaze. He did this by forming the Special Operations Executive (SOE) and various other subordinate units, for example the MO-Moral Branch. One of their planned assassinations that did succeed was that of Reinhard Heydrich. Interestingly, there were other operations that even the British Air Force objected to. So much for the Moral Branch.

Bellinger cites example after example, which confirms his view that the 40 German peace negotiations would inevitably fail because the Allies did not wish to have peace – and in fact demanded an unconditional surrender'. It was much like the US attitude towards Iraq before the March 2003 invasion. It replicated an Allies' stance of strength, so some think. Whatever the Iraqis did as the US increased its demand upon it, Iraq could not succeed in averting the Anglo-American-Zionist invasion of their country. The pretext was delivered by Colin Powell on 5 March 2003, and it is act of deception that now fuels the anti-war movement to declare the Iraq war is illegal. The Iraq invasion pattern is similar to that used by the Allies during World War II: Iraq responds to all allegations, but the US maintained its course and WMDs remain the reason for the invasion, never mind

that this pretext was proven to be wrong before the invasion began in March 2003.

Likewise, Winston Churchill, in perfected cant, addressed parliament on 2 August 1944 and distanced himself from any plans to assassinate enemy leaders. This reminds me of how the American evangelist Roberts recently called on the US to assassinate President Hugo Chavez of Venezuela because Chavez refuses to bow to the US. Later on his Internet website Roberts apologized for having made such a statement, but an apology is too late because such incitement will have the desired effect within the population.

By 1941 both Britain and the Soviet Union were looking towards the USA for support against Germany. And in the US the Jew, Bernard Baruch, was already siding with Britain against Germany. The Soviet Union exploited the Jewish matter and already in 1941 propagated the story that Germany had already killed millions of Jews. Stalin's propagandist Ilja Ehrenburg connected the Jewish element and claimed that Hitler hated the Jews and he appealed to World Jewry, as a Russian writer and as a Jew" - and one can hear Talmudic exhortations to vengeance in his speeches...

In the US the *America First Committee* objected to US involvement - its leaders, e.g. Charles Lindbergh were viciously smeared by Roosevelt - a parallel is noticeable in the post911 Bush Iraq-invasion war on terrorism, and how its opponents are smeared, for example the Washington Cindy Sheehan-led protest on 24 September 2005.

Chapter VII is headed 'Himmler's Achilles heel', which portrays the intrigues surrounding Himmler and his effort to have the anti-German propaganda, especially against his SS, toned down if not switched off, by him agreeing to exchange Jews for goods.

The Allies' plans to try Germany's political elite for war crimes was well known to Himmler and so he was not averse to individuals suggesting he make contact with the Americans via Sweden - vice president of Sweden's Red Cross, Count Folke Bernadotte. However, Himmler's loyalty to Hitler prevented him from taking things further.

3. Conclusion and Postscript

Bellinger continues his detailed narrative, referencing each important matter. I shall end this commentary by skipping to the end of the book. In the final chapters Bellinger supports his thesis in meticulous detail: 'Das Ende Heinrich Himmlers', 'Die Autopsie', 'Das Geheimnis', 'Nach der Schlacht'.

Here the reader learns the names, the places and the events that led to British intelligence officers killing the feared Heinrich Himmler. Bellinger answers all the what, how, when, where and why questions. In particular the Allies feared that a Himmler alive would not be the end of the Werwolf organisation.

In the 'Postscript' Bellinger discusses the sensational material unearthed in the London Public Record Office by English historian, Martin Allen. It is not sensational for Bellinger because this material merely supports his thesis that Himmler was killed by the British. Even if it turns out to be forged material, Bellinger's thesis stands independently of such material because he has proved the evidentiary fact of murder and also provided the motive - as well elaborated on the consequences flowing

from those acts not only for Germany but for most of Eastern Europe.

Scotland Yard detectives are still investigating how anyone could have come into the London (Kew) Public Record Office, take original documents out, have them copied, then return to re-insert them.

Bellinger rightly asks: In whose interest is it to negate the thesis that British Intelligence, with Churchill's knowledge kept on stringing along German leaders into believing that Britain was interested in a negotiated peace?

Of related interest is the storm still brewing over Martin Allen's own book *Himmler's Secret War*, published in May 2005. There is also Richard Ingrams, the son of Leonard Ingrams the man who, according to Martin Allen, killed Himmler. Ingrams protests profusely about his father's implicit involvement in Martin's thesis: "a disgrace and a vicious slur on my father" - *Telegraph*, 1 August 2005.

Allen supports Bellinger's thesis that the plot was hatched by two senior Foreign Officers, John Wheeler-Bennett and Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart. Churchill had set up the dirty tricks unit, Special Operations Executive (SOE) that was supposed to "set Europe ablaze". Its head, Earl of Selborne, supported the assassination of Germany's political leaders. This British dirty-tricks tradition is evident in the current troubles in Iraq.

While the German peace attempts with Britain never ended, it is remarkable to note the details of the Seven Point Peace Plan of autumn 1940, conveyed through the Papal Nuncio in Madrid to Sir Samuel Hall. This plan virtually gave the US all it wanted, including Germany paying for reparations. But Churchill did not want peace because he knew Great Britain could not win the European war but that if the war could be prolonged, Britain and its Allies would win the world war. Hence the Fictional Peace Faction was formed to deceive Hitler in entering into peace negotiations. During 1940-41 Hitler and Hess were targeted, then in 1942-44 it was Himmler's turn. All this, it was hoped, would unbalance Hitler's war strategy.

The above infers a vital matter for Revisionists: it is the British, and not the Americans, who still control the Auschwitz gassing story. Also, it explains why the British killed Rudolf Hess. His release, as the Soviet Union was prepared to agree to, would open up the scene within Britain where the pro-Hitler groups have effectively been silenced and hidden and 'protected' from general view. But not only! I dare venture to say that the British are also proxying for Jewish and international capitalist interests which both have an interest in keeping the lid on the 'Holocaust' thereby further neutralizing Germany's bid for political normalcy to return, rather than being an occupied country sixty years after the event.

In a private conversation with me, historian Joseph Bellinger stated:

Men like Himmler had been earmarked for elimination by the British government quite early in the game and they set him up like a house of cards and betrayed him in the end, and silenced him for good.

From personal legal experience I know that Bellinger's thesis is based on sound common sense. The British never intended to allow a man like Heinrich Himmler the opportunity to present his case in a public trial. We see how Serbian Slobodan Milosevic is being treated before that Soros-sponsored military tribunal at Den Hague - with contempt for any semblance of judicial integrity.

Fortunately for him, the world media has fractured into mainstream and alternate – the latter gives us information closer to truth than the former's attempt at suppressing it.

This book is a MUST book for all those who seek historical truth.

4. Joseph Bellinger: Clarification of the role played by Count Folke Bernadotte

One matter that did not appear in the book was the role played by Count Folke Bernadotte who together with Sir Walter Crocker, et al, wished to help the Palestinians establish their own country/territory. All this was cut short with his assassination.

Three years after the war in Europe had officially ended, Count Bernadotte was once again thrust into the public limelight due to his appointment as United Nations mediator to the troubled middle east. His task of easing tensions and averting hostilities between Arabs and Jews was in effect doomed by the fortunes of fate from the onset of his mission, despite his noblest intentions.

According to the account given by James C McDonald, America's first ambassador to Israel, Bernadotte's suggestions regarding the partition of Jerusalem and the territories which formed part of the Negev desert had aroused the ire of Jews who had survived the conflict in Europe. Refused sanctuary by countless nations during the course of the Second World War, these remnants of long established European Jewish communities vowed to never again be placed in the position where they would be subjected to the whims of other nations. Determined to forge a nation of their own through the sweat of their brow and the blood of their dead, the Israelis viewed any attempt to reapportion territory in the middle east as a threat to their national existence, as seen from the perspective of Ambassador McDonald:

"In Israel great bitterness was being expressed over Count Bernadotte's suggestion that the Jews give up part of the Negev - the great southern desert of Palestine, which had been awarded them in the partition solution - for part of the Galilee, and that Jerusalem be placed under the rule of King Abdullah of Jordan. Even as I was aboard ship this last suggestion had precipitated a crisis. My third day out of New York, on July 26th, the Israel Government announced that New Jerusalem had now become an Israel-occupied territory under a Jewish Military Governor. This was obviously the answer to Bernadotte."^[1]

As America's first Ambassador to Israel, McDonald felt it was in his interest to arrange for a meeting as soon as possible with Count Bernadotte, in order to assess his personality and capabilities. Thus, McDonald's assessment of Bernadotte's character is of interest:

"As we discussed various matters, I could not help but feel that Bernadotte, speaking here with such charm and cheerfulness, was in truth a tragic figure. He was working with forces beyond his control, and whose violence he underestimated; with all his nobility of character...he had blundered fatally in suggesting, even tentatively, that Jerusalem become an Arab capital. Internationalization of the ancient Jewish capital was bad enough; but to turn it over to Abdullah, to make it Moslem-as an "award for Arab aggression against Israel," as the Jews saw it - this was so offensive to the Israelis as to be incredible. It had destroyed the Israelis last hope in the Mediator."^[2]

For his part, Bernadotte felt that he had every reason to feel moderately satisfied with what had been accomplished in the short interval following his arrival in the mid-east as a special UN mediator. The Count was particularly proud of the fact that he had been able to secure a cease fire agreement between the Arabs and the Israelis on 9 June, 1948. Unfortunately the truce lasted no longer than two weeks, after it was charged that Israelis had used the terms and benefits of the truce to their own advantage by smuggling arms out of ports and into the hands of the Israeli defense forces. On the other hand, the Israelis were expecting to be attacked by the hostile Arab nations at any moment. Distrustful of the Count's motives, extremists in the Israeli underground launched a series of attacks aimed at the character of Bernadotte himself.

Articles appeared in the Zionist press which alleged that Bernadotte's negotiations with Heinrich Himmler were in fact of dubious substance and less than noble. In turn, Bernadotte complained that "the Jewish Press made very violent attacks on me" after having read sly innuendoes suggesting that he was a crypto-Nazi. On this point Bernadotte confided to his diary, "It was unjust to cast aspersions on me, my work having been the means of saving the lives of about 10,000 Jews."

Nonetheless Bernadotte's protests were all to no avail. Charges and counter-charges had poisoned the air to such a degree that any meaningful dialogue or attempts at rapprochement were impossible. Whether by sinister design or simply as a result of an irresponsible wagging tongue, rumors soon surfaced which accused the Count of being a British Agent - the exact same charge which Kaltenbrunner had once leveled at him during the course of his negotiations with Himmler. The animosity and ill-will which these and similar rumors engendered were duly recorded with alarm by James McDonald in his official diary, wherein he wrote:

"Tenseness was vividly brought home...when John J. McDonald (no relation to James) called upon me. He was greatly disturbed. He had been in a Jerusalem cafe' when a group of terrorists^{[1][3]} came up to him, threatened him openly and warned him that the United States "would not be permitted to replace Britain and that this would soon be made unmistakably clear." He also reported that there had been open threats made in Jerusalem against Bernadotte as an allegedly British agent. Cummings, who had been frequenting the Sternist haunts with his "girl friend" also had disquieting news for me. Something was going on, he said. Somehow he had the impression that preparations were being made for a violent blow somewhere."^[3]

McDonald's fears for Bernadotte's safety increased palpably after a conversation which took place on 4 September, 1948 with Barley Crum, a member of the Anglo-American Committee. McDonald later confided in his diary, "At teatime Barley Crum and I talked for more than an hour about his recent meeting with the man who is said to be the new leader of the Sternists....According to Bart, the new Sternist is a man in his thirties, a combination of mystic and fanatic, insensitivity to reason, convinced that the United States is now replacing Great Britain as a potential oppressor of Israel, and that only through direct action can the United States and the world be convinced this will not be tolerated....When Bart referred to the tragedy of Lord Moyne, the British Minister-Resident in Cairo who was assassinated by two

Sternists youths in 1944, and the particularly unpleasant effects upon world opinion because Lord Moyne had been friendly to the Zionist aspirations, the Sternist leader replied, "It made it all the more telling—a demonstration when the victim is a friend." [4]

Thirteen days later, McDonald's worst fears were confirmed in one of the most tragic events of the post-war period. On the day in question, Count Bernadotte was traveling in a convoy of three cars en route to the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

While passing through the Stern controlled section of Jerusalem known as the Rahavia, their convoy was suddenly passed by a Jeep occupied by four men wearing Israeli army uniforms. The passing vehicle raced ahead of them and lurched to a stop next to a narrow strip of road which was partially blocked by a mound of debris. When the vehicles escorting Bernadotte ground to a halt, two men jumped out of the jeep whilst two remained behind. Significantly, the driver remained behind the wheel of the vehicle, with the engine still running.

However, no one in Bernadotte's convoy appeared to be apprehensive, due to the fact that security checks in the region were a matter of routine. That illusion was soon dispelled when one of the two men suddenly opened fire on the tires of the lead vehicle. Quickly peering into the vehicle, the man raced ahead to view the occupants of the accompanying vehicles. Obviously, he was looking for someone in particular. As one of the assassins nervously peered into the vehicle containing Count Bernadotte and Colonel Andre Serat, he opened fire, striking both victims in the chest. Serat, an official French observer sent to Jerusalem on behalf of the United Nations, died instantly, while Bernadotte lingered on for a few minutes, and then expired. Having completed their mission, the two assassins turned and fled. None of the passengers in Bernadotte's convoy had been armed. It shall undoubtedly remain one of the strange quirks of history that Bernadotte was able to walk out of the inferno of Nazi Germany unscathed only to perish in Daniel's Lion Den.

Immediately after having been informed of the shooting, McDonald raced over under heavy security to the house of Ben Gurion's advisor, Moshe Sharrett. McDonald described the dramatic scene as follows:

"We met the Foreign Minister with Reuven Shiloah, Ben Gurion's advisor; Sharett, as if he had seen a ghost, was ashen gray and seemed to have aged a decade in the twenty-four hours since I had last seen him in the same room, a carefree host.. Sharett began, choking with emotion as he spoke. It was impossible for him adequately to express his Government's and his own horror at what had happened.....The Government was acting swiftly, Sharett went on. "We have ordered the immediate arrest of all members of the Sternists, with instructions to shoot in case of resistance," he said....We are setting up the most rigid search for the assassins and their accomplices, and we shall execute justice at the moment guilt is proved." [5]

Unfortunately, by the time guilt was proved, the punishment which had been promised turned out to be a mockery of justice. Two men had been murdered, and two men had been apprehended, charged, and convicted. When the case finally came before the Israeli Courts, the two men convicted of the crime were sentenced to eight and five years imprisonment, respectively. Within hours of the verdict, however, the two men had been released from custody and escorted in triumph to a magnificent banquet where they were accorded a hero's welcome.

Perhaps the most enduring indignity of all consisted in the sardonic fact that the coffin bearing the bullet-ridden corpse of Folke Bernadotte was returned to his family on the occasion of his wife's birthday.

[1] McDonald, James G., "My Mission in Israel," Simon and Schuster, 1951, p. 21.

[2] Ibid., p. 67.

[3] The described terrorists were suspected at the time of belonging to either the Irgun or Stern gangs.

[4] Ibid., p. 68.

[5] Ibid., p. 70

[6] Ibid., p. 76.

"Durch Himmler's Tod blieben wichtige Antworten aus"
The Big Lie

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http://www.adelaideinstitute.org/Dissenters1/Toben/to_ben_bellinger.htm

Europe's Last Jews: Diaspora Goes on the Defensive Amid Anti-Semitism

By **Deborah E. Lipstadt**, December 23, 2014, issue of December 26, 2014



[When she visited Professor Robert Faurisson in France, he asked her: 'Are you married?' to which she replied: 'No!' – ed. AI.]

This has been a tough year for Jews.

But you've heard that before. I used to attend a synagogue where every Yom Kippur the rabbi, as part of his Israeli Bonds

appeal, would begin by bemoaning what a bad year it had been. Each year things were worse than before. The problem? They weren't.

The rabbi, however, may have Jewish tradition on his side. In 1948 Professor Simon Rawidowicz argued in his seminal essay, "Israel: The Ever Dying People," that, while the world has many views of the Jewish people, Jews have but one view of themselves, "that of a being constantly on the verge of ceasing to be, of disappearing." Rawidowicz argued that for millennia Jews have been pessimistic about the future. "Each generation grieved, not only for itself, but [for]... the future." Abraham, writers of the Mishnah, Talmudic sages, and Maimonides all thought themselves the last link in the tradition. Secularists felt similarly. The poet laureates of the Jewish Enlightenment Y. L. Gordon and Hayim Nachman Bialik both feared that in the future no one would be left to read their poetry and share their love for the Jewish people.

This may well be the Jewish default position. We worry about the worst. And by so doing we are always prepared for any disaster that might confront us.

Yet this year the pessimism may be justified. We have seen a precipitous rise in anti-Semitism, particularly — but not only — in Europe. As I related in these pages not long ago, I recently met with Jews from an array of European countries. Young, educated, multi-lingual, and well put together, they exuded an air of success and security. They all — to a person — expressed a common theme. They no longer felt as comfortable as they once had. Whether it was Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Germany or any other country, they all spoke of feeling less “at home.”

What scared these young people most were the doubts they harbored as to whether they could depend on the police and other authorities to protect them. If there was a major crime — such as the murders at the Brussels Jewish Museum — they knew then the police would take it seriously and react. It was the small daily indignities — getting screamed at in the street, pushed off the sidewalk, or assaulted in some fashion as they walk to a synagogue — which were beginning to take their toll. But there were other little stabs as well. The well educated colleague who made an anti-Semitic crack without even recognizing it as such.

They all knew the European campus scene well and, to a person, they reported the same thing. Students were choosing not to join Jewish student organizations. Affiliating Jewishly was increasingly becoming a burden. It meant, as one young woman observed, “defending Israel and being subjected to anti-Semitism.” For her and her friends, it’s not “the way they want to experience their years at university. It’s all about defending. There is nothing positive about it.”

Admittedly, most of these conversations took place as part of the Berlin meeting on anti-Semitism organized by the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe. The topic of the gathering was anti-Semitism. I stress that because it would be too easy to ignore the continued resiliency of many European Jewish communities. There are exciting things happening in these communities and it would be terribly wrong to write them off. These communities are not going away.

What then about the United States? Here there has been no upsurge in the open anti-Semitism we see in Europe. Jewish schools have not had to caution their students against wearing kippot.

The one place where things are unsettling is the university campus. I do not subscribe to the notion that the campus is a “hotbed of anti-Semitism.” That is hyperbolic and simply incorrect. Campus communities openly decry overt anti-Semitic acts and unite to condemn them. However, campus coalitions of those supporting the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions movement are multiplying. BDS masquerades as being critical of Israel’s political position but it is, at its heart, calling for Israel’s destruction. (Many of the well-meaning adherents to BDS have naively blinded themselves to this reality.) BDS is not the only problem. The default position on campus is “Israel is wrong.” The variable is how wrong.

We won’t witness a rash of anti-Semitic acts on campus. That’s not how campuses operate. But I do worry that new students will simply opt out of joining Hillel or affiliating with other Jewish organizations because, like their European brethren, it will increasingly mean being on the defensive.

I may be unduly pessimistic but, if so, I will be adhering at least to a venerable Jewish tradition.

Deborah E. Lipstadt is Dorot Professor of Modern Jewish and Holocaust Studies at Emory University. She chairs the US Holocaust Museum’s Committee on Anti-Semitism and State Sponsored Holocaust Denial.

<http://forward.com/articles/211459/europes-last-jews/#ixzz3MnnAusV5>

Treatment available for Holocaust believers....

Psychic Therapy
reduces
**Depression, Stress, Anxiety, Abuse,
Separation, Guilt, Blame, Shame,
Sexual Abuse and Violation, Rejection
Abandonment, PTSD and Trauma**

Once upon a time Colonel William Blight pointed to the City of Adelaide





...now the new cricket stadium obliterates it.

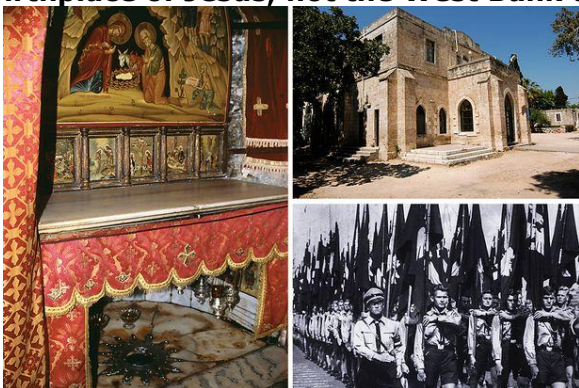
Bligh's insightful maxim has also guided Fredrick Toben's life's trials and tribulations

EXTRACTS FROM COLONEL LIGHT'S JOURNAL, 1839.
 "THE REASONS THAT LED ME TO FIX ADELAIDE WHERE IT IS I DO NOT EXPECT TO BE GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD OR CALMLY JUDGED OF AT PRESENT. MY ENEMIES, HOWEVER, BY DISPUTING THEIR VALIDITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, HAVE DONE ME THE GOOD SERVICE OF FIXING THE WHOLE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY UPON ME. I AM PERFECTLY WILLING TO BEAR IT; AND I LEAVE IT TO POSTERITY, AND NOT TO THEM, TO DECIDE WHETHER I AM ENTITLED TO PRAISE OR TO BLAME."

Is this secret Nazi enclave the REAL Bethlehem where Jesus Christ was born?

By Warren Manger, Emma Pietras, [Dec 26, 2014 20:40](#)

The Templers believed Bethlehem of Galilee, nine miles west of Nazareth, was the true birthplace of Jesus, not the West Bank town of the same name



The story is so fantastic it might have leapt from the pages of the Da Vinci Code or the script of an Indiana Jones movie.

The plot tells of a second Bethlehem hailed as the true birthplace of Jesus Christ. This is home to [a secret Nazi sect](#) waiting for the Second Coming in the heart of the Holy Land. And behind it all is an anti-Semitic fantasy dreamed up by Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler to show that Jesus was born an Aryan, not a Jew.

It may seem stranger than fiction but it all really happened in Bethlehem of Galilee, nine miles west of Nazareth. This is the place where one Israeli academic believes [Christ](#) was born two thousand years ago, as opposed to the West Bank town of the same name traditionally hailed as his birthplace.

Archaeologist Dr Aviram Oshri argues that it would have been far more realistic for the heavily pregnant Mary, mother of Jesus, to ride on a donkey to this nearby village rather than the 100 miles south to be counted in a Roman census.

"How would a woman nine months pregnant travel 175 kilometres on a donkey all the way to Bethlehem of Judea?" he asks. "It makes much more sense that she would travel 14 kilometres."



Two Bethlehems: This map shows the second town is much closer to Nazareth

So the thousands of worshippers who sing carols in Manger Square each Christmas are in the wrong place, according to Dr Oshri, who says that during more than a decade of excavations he has found the remains of a large church from the Byzantine-era in the second Bethlehem.

"Underneath the church, where the holiest of holies usually is, there was a natural cave," he adds. Many early Christian texts refer to Jesus being born in a manger in a cave.

There were signs of an ancient two-story guesthouse – perhaps the place where there was no room at the inn?

Parts of a fortifying wall can also be seen, supporting historic records which refer to one built around the biblical Bethlehem. No such wall has ever been found in the West Bank Bethlehem. Dr Oshri is not the first proponent of this theory. Early in the last century thousands of German Christians had settled in what was then Palestine. One religious sect, the Templers, set up a colony in Bethlehem of Galilee in 1906, regarding it as a special place to prepare for the Second Coming of Christ.



Settlers: German Templers in Palestine

The Templers – unconnected with the Knights Templar – had been expelled from Germany's Lutheran Evangelical Church in the 19th century. They thought living in the Holy Land would save them from sin and it would be theirs to inherit, not the Jewish people's.

Many openly supported Hitler's Nazi Party as it rose to power in the 1930s, setting up their own branches and flying the swastika over their Bethlehem.

David Kroyanker, author of a specialist book on the German colony, says: "Many of the young were easily influenced by Nazism."

"There were many young Templers who studied in Germany at the time and when they came back they were very excited about Nazism."

They boycotted Jewish businesses, saluted the Fuhrer's name and sent their children to join [the Hitler Youth](#).

Their presence in Bethlehem of Galilee was significant when Hitler was trying to re-write Christianity.

There have been claims that he and Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS, believed that, far from being king of the hated Jews, Jesus was born to Aryan tribes never driven out of Israelite settlements in Galilee.

Author Sidney Kirkpatrick, in his 2011 book *Hitler's Holy Relics*, said Nazi scholars had also insisted "that Jesus was actually

born not in Bethlehem in Judea but in another Bethlehem near Nazareth."



Rally: Members of the Hitler Youth in 1930

In 1939 many Templers went off to [fight for Germany](#). Those who stayed in what was then Palestine, being governed under the British Mandate, were declared enemy aliens. Bethlehem of Galilee was instantly sealed off and turned into an internment camp.



Relic: Templers building in Bethlehem of Galilee

In 1941 more than 500 were deported to Australia. Another 400 residents were deported before 1944, while others were sent to Germany in an exchange for Jews then being persecuted in ghettos and concentration camps.

By 1950, the last Templers, mainly old and frail, had left Bethlehem of Galilee.

But their European-style stone houses with scripture inscriptions still stand.

One has been converted into a Templer museum which draws a small number of visitors each year.

It's unlikely that pilgrims will ever descend in droves to hail the village as Christ's true birthplace because not everyone accepts Dr Oshri's theory. The Israel Antiquities Authority dismiss his claim as "worse than a joke".

But he still believes he is absolutely right.

"As I dig deeper and deeper, I am more convinced," he says.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/secret-nazi-enclave-real-bethlehem-4879107>

How the CIA Launched the «Financial Pearl Harbor» Attacks on Russia and Venezuela

Wayne MADSEN | 20.12.2014 | 00:00

Central Intelligence Agency director John Brennan's long familiarity with Saudi Arabia, owing to the time he spent there as the CIA station chief in Riyadh in the 1990s and his knowledge of Saudi oil operations, has paid off. Petroleum industry insiders claim that Brennan's agents inside Saudi Aramco convinced the firm's management and the Saudi Oil Ministry to begin fracking operations in order to stimulate production in Saudi Arabia's oldest oil fields. The Saudis, who are not known for their hands-on knowledge of their nation's own oil industry, agreed to what became an oil pricing catastrophe which would not only affect Saudi Arabia but oil producing nations around the world from Russia and Venezuela to Nigeria and Indonesia.

By pumping high-pressure salt water into older wells, some at a depth of three to six thousand feet, an inordinate amount of pressure was built up. The CIA's oil industry implants knew what would occur when the fracking operations began. Due to the dangerously high water pressure, the Saudis were forced continuously pump oil until the pressure became equalized. That process is continuing. If the Saudis ceased pumping oil, they would permanently lose the wells to salt water contamination. In the current "pump it or lose it" situation, the Saudis are forced to pump at a rate that may take up to five years before they can slow down production rates to pre-glut levels.

The corporate media, including the Bloomberg and Dow Jones

virtual business news monopolies, issued news reports claiming that the Saudis agreed to keep production high at the November meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in order to retain their market share amid increased U.S. oil production from fracking.

The net result of the CIA-inspired fracking operations, which the Saudis were warned not to pursue by petroleum engineers working for some foreign-based firms like Schlumberger, is that there will be an oil supply glut for the next 5 years. The glut will be followed by a reduction in Saudi oil production unless new oil fields are brought on line. There is now a major push by U.S. and Canadian oil companies to bring online the Keystone XL pipeline from Canada to the United States to offset the expected sharp rise in oil prices in four to five years. But with Canada suffering financially from the drop in oil revenues, the Keystone XL project is also on financially shaky ground.

The CIA operation to crack Middle Eastern oil fields was not only limited to Saudi Arabia. Oil industry sources have revealed that similar fracking caused over production problems in Kuwait and Iraq.

The CIA's sabotage of Saudi and other oil fields is not a first for the agency. In 1982, a massive and devastating explosion of the Trans-Siberian Pipeline was said to have been the work of Trojan horse software implanted by a Canadian company on behalf of the CIA. Former U.S. Air Force Secretary Thomas Reed, who served in the Ronald Reagan White House, confirmed the CIA's role in the industrial sabotage. The CIA cooperated with the Israeli Mossad in creating the Flame computer virus that crippled Iran's nuclear enrichment equipment. Another CIA-Mossad virus, Stuxnet, had wreaked havoc on nuclear power plants around the world.

The CIA is believed to have played a part in the crash of the Russian-made Sukhoi Superjet 100 in May 2012 in Indonesia. A Russian military intelligence spokesman said that U.S. industrial sabotage in downing the flight, which killed 45 Indonesian and Russian nationals, was considered a likely cause. The crash came after the head of the Russian space agency, Roskosmos, said he believed that it was possible that the failure of the Phobos-Grunt mission to the moons of Mars may have been caused by American sabotage.

The CIA's use of industrial sabotage against the Cuban sugar industry, the Chilean and Zambian copper industries, and the Haitian rice industry is legendary. Explosions at oil refineries in Iran, Argentina, Mexico, Ecuador, and Venezuela, pipeline explosions in Syria and Libya, and a Brazilian Petrobras marine oil rig collapse, have been attributed to CIA proxy terrorist groups.

The result of the sudden decline in oil prices has resulted in heavy damage to the economies of the CIA-targeted countries of Russia, Iran, and Venezuela. Brennan and his economic warfare operatives absolutely banked on the Saudi over-production to harm the economies of all three countries and the CIA has not been disappointed. The CIA figures that «regime change» would bring to power pro-U.S. governments in Russia, Venezuela, and Iran.

Already, from his base in Switzerland, exiled Russian tax evader billionaire Mikhail Khodorkovsky has called for President Vladimir Putin's violent overthrow and even his assassination. Meanwhile, the U.S. Congress took its cues from the CIA and voted to

impose devastating economic sanctions on both Russia and Venezuela. President Barack Obama approved the congressional sanctions. Similar congressional legislation to increase sanctions on Iran is pending.

Russia has been harmed the most by the CIA's Saudi oil production scheme. The Russian ruble fell 56 percent in value against the U.S. dollar while Russian interest rates climbed to 17 percent. The price of shares of Russia's largest lending bank, Sberbank, fell 18 percent. Although the Russian economic collapse has resulted in financial ripples around the world, with Austrian and French banks losing their stock values and the value of the Polish zloty and Hungarian forint falling against the dollar, the Obama administration says that there will be no easing on economic sanctions imposed on Russia over Ukraine. Obama has also put the individual and institutional investments of American holders of Russian bonds in dire jeopardy.

The Pacific Investment Management Company's (PEBIX) Emerging Markets Bond Fund, which holds over \$800 million in Russian bonds, has lost almost 8 percent in value in the past few weeks.

Meanwhile, basic staples in Venezuela, including cooking oil, rice, and corn flour, are becoming hard to obtain. On the Venezuelan black market, the U.S. dollar has jumped 1700 percent in value against the Venezuelan bolivar. The CIA is using the financial collapse to push for an undemocratic overthrow of the Venezuelan government and CIA operatives are providing cash payments to Venezuelan opposition politicians and provocateurs.

Iran, which has been under punitive Western economic sanctions for a number of years over its nuclear power program, is probably best able to weather the storm. Iran has built up a rather impressive domestic food production, telecommunications, and oil industry infrastructure to survive the sanctions. However, Iranian President Hassan Rouhani appears very aware of the Saudi role in the conspiracy to drive down oil prices. Recently, Rouhani said of the drop in oil prices, "The main reason for [it] is political conspiracy by certain countries against the interest of the region and the Islamic world and it is only in the interest of some other countries . . . Iran and people of the region will not forget such conspiracies.»

The economic hardships imposed on oil-producing Indonesia, the world's most populous Muslim country, has resulted in an opportunity for the Islamic State to gain adherents in the country, especially among the young and unemployed population. The economy of China, which is hoping to begin pumping oil from lucrative marine reserves in the South China Sea, is feeling the strain of lower oil prices. Mexico, wracked with social instability, has also suffered from the CIA's machinations. However, instability in Mexico has always been advantageous for the CIA, which continues to benefit from the illegal drug trade that keeps the agency's slush fund accounts flush with cash.

Brennan's and the CIA's industrial sabotage of the Saudi industry will continue to have far-reaching effects on the world economy. Oil industry insiders fear that the CIA has unleashed something that may deal a devastating blow to the global economy from which it will be difficult to recover.

<http://www.strategicculture.org/news/2014/12/20/how-cia-launched-the-financial-pearl-harbor-attacks-russia-venezuela.html>

• **German lawyer Sylvia Stolz condemned to prison for telling the truth**
• **Found guilty by "mind-reading" Bavarian judge**

By Ronald L. Ray, AFP, March 03, 2015

[Sylvia Stolz](#) is an outspoken, 51-year-old lawyer in Germany. At the end of February 2015, she was condemned by Judge Martin Rieder of the Munich State Court to [20 months in prison](#) for alleged denial of the so-called Jewish holocaust during World War II, and for ["inciting racial hatred."](#) But there is just one problem with Stolz's "guilt": she never denied anything.

Judge Rieder, however, in true clairvoyant fashion, claimed to find the criminal act in what he said was the ["meaning and purpose"](#) of a talk Stolz gave in 2012 at a public conference in Switzerland, albeit the "denial" was "not at all so openly

addressed." Instead of judging words and actions, he presumed to judge an unspoken intent—the ultimate in thought-crime prosecution.

This supposedly horrific act occurred at an event sponsored by the Anti-Censorship Coalition [*Anti-Zensur Koalition*] and was one speech among many. Some 2,000 people were in attendance to hear Stolz talk about judicial censorship and gave her a standing ovation. [It's all on video](#) for the world to see—with English subtitles, no less. [Click here for the full video](#) in German.

Frau Stolz, the wife of imprisoned Revisionist Horst Mahler, is no stranger to persecution. In 2007, Stolz defended Revisionist historian Ernst Zuendel in German court from similar charges of "holocaust denial." But when she attempted to bring forth exculpatory evidence, namely, [scientific and historiographic research](#) which at least raised legitimate questions about the existence or extent of a Jewish genocide in WWII, the judge disallowed her efforts and banned her from the trial. To her credit and honor, the intrepid lawyer continued her vociferous defense of Zuendel as they carried her out of the courtroom.



Because "holocaust denial" is a criminal offense in Germany, no evidence is admitted in favor of a defendant which flies in the face of the "obvious facts" of purported genocide—even when that evidence is the truth. Lawyers who dare inject the truth into the proceedings, as Stolz did for Zuendel, are punished swiftly and severely. That is how Stolz landed in prison the first time, for more than four years, and was disbarred for five years.

So what happened in 2012 to get Stolz into hot water again with the Trotskyites at the Ministry of Truth? What did the woman say?

Frau Stolz spoke about censorship: the deliberate and systematic repression exercised by the German legal system against those who raise publicly any doubt or denial of the [Zionist-created myth of "at least six million" Jews "gassed to death"](#) by National Socialist Germany. She reported what happens to people, including defense lawyers, who bring forth the results of numerous scientific studies proving the impossibility of the "gas chamber" story; who point to numerous court verdicts over the last decades, from the Nuremberg war crimes trials onward, which declare the total lack of standard forensic evidence for a Jewish genocide; and who note that those same verdicts declare an almost total reliance on the contradictory testimony of unreliable witnesses, some of whom committed perjury.

That is to say, Stolz simply recounted to the audience what courts themselves and scholars had said about the so-called "holocaust," which raises doubts about the official story, but about which it is forbidden by German law to speak, in contravention of the country's constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and opinion.

Stolz herself took no position on the alleged WWII events at the conference, but she pled for the right of free speech and, following in the footsteps of Western philosophers from Aristotle on, for the importance of seeking the good, the true and the beautiful.

However, a Swiss law professor was offended all the same and claimed she was "inciting race hatred." "Holocaust denial" is [not criminalized in Switzerland](#), though, and the "incitement" charge is difficult to prove in Swiss courts. It may be for this reason that the Swiss justice authorities asked a Bavarian court to try Stolz—despite the fact that Germany has no jurisdiction in independent Switzerland.

The powers that be demand at all cost that those who dare to speak the truth about WWII Germany be silenced and severely punished. The religious orthodoxy of "[Holocaustianity](#)" may not be questioned by the masses, for, if they did, the brutal global hegemony of Zionist warlords and banksters might then collapse. Now, it seems, the "holocaust" story has become so much a political dogma, that even to talk about the doubts which courts themselves cast on the official narrative is too much truth for the authorities, who swiftly drag the offender to punishment without even a fair trial and presentation of evidence. In Stolz's case, the Zionist-controlled world media and the Munich court itself deliberately misrepresented the facts to justify a condemnation.

This gross injustice against Sylvia Stolz must be rectified. It is unknown at present whether she will appeal the shameful verdict or not. While the German Constitutional Court, its highest court, has ruled that such freedom of expression is legal and constitutionally protected, the lower courts and prosecutors routinely ignore that judgment and make appeals too costly in terms of additional costs and punishment for the persecuted to take their case to the high court.

Readers are encouraged to contact the German authorities and politely but firmly demand freedom for Sylvia Stolz, using [the website of the German embassy in the United States](#) or by calling (202) 298-4000.

<http://americanfreepress.net/?p=23063>

Repentant child abusers should not have to be reported, rabbi says
Rabbi Yosef Feldman tells royal commission leniency should be shown if abuser has not offended for decades and fears abuse 'hype' encourages 'fake victims' ...read on at:
<http://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2015/feb/09/repentant-child-abusers-should-not-have-to-be-reported-rabbi-says>

[AI comment re: No 847 at page 20, this is the full article -]

Greek cartoon depicts German finance minister as Nazi

Spokesman for Wolfgang Schaeuble calls Holocaust reference in newspaper's critique of Berlin policies 'vile'

By [AFP](#) February 13, 2015, 4:17 pm



A spokesman for Germany's finance minister Friday condemned as "vile" a Greek newspaper caricature that showed minister Wolfgang Schaeuble in a Nazi-era army uniform and alluded to the Holocaust. The artist of the cartoon in Sunday's Avgi newspaper, a pro-Syryza party daily, should be "ashamed," said

Schaeuble's spokesman, asked to comment at a regular government briefing.

"There is the principle of freedom of expression," spokesman Martin Jaeger told reporters. I will also make use of this freedom of expression, and on a very personal basis I say: this caricature is vile and the artist of this caricature should be ashamed."

The cartoon depicts Germany's finance minister in a Wehrmacht uniform saying "we insist on the soap from your fat ... we are prepared to discuss the fertilizer from your ashes."

The headline reads, "The negotiation has begun," referring to the talks the new Syriza-led government in Athens is holding with its eurozone partners on debt relief and economic reforms.

<http://www.timesofisrael.com/greek-cartoon-depicts-german-finance-minister-as-nazi/#ixzz3RiOfjYa>